

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1072—Vol. XXVI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856.

[STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.]

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
IN BUYING AND SELLING, for immediate cash.
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—pay-
ing from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND
MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. Crofts is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford
Consols, South Tamar, Wey, Sorridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Basset, West
Trevetha, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, San Fernando, West
Trevetha, North Buller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, Wheal Ury, Mill Pool,
Port Bowen, Lelant Consols, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), East Gunnie Lake, Lomheroo,
W. of Towry, Tamar Consols, East Russell, Brynford Hall, Wheal Russell, Spearer
Consols, Collascombe, St. Austell Consols, Wh. Emma (Buckfastleigh), Herward United.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is
a BUYER of Rosewarne, Sheba, Swanpool, Brynford, Botallack, Trelawny,
Ired Consols, West Caradon, Trevelyan.—March 8, 1856.

MR. JAMES B. BRENCHELY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT,
OLD BROAD STREET, DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING
SHARES. SALES AND PURCHASES EFFECTED IN BANK, RAILWAY, AND
INSURANCE SECURITIES.

FOR SALE, amongst other STOCK:—
1 Basset.....Last dividend, £22 10 0 bi-monthly.
2 Rosewarne....." 4 0 0 bi-monthly.
1 Botallack....." 3 0 0 bi-monthly.
1 Buller....." 30 0 0 bi-monthly.
1 United Mine, 1 Clifford, 1 South Tamar, 1 West Caradon,
Also, NON-DIVIDEND:—1 Granbler, 100 East Wey, 200 West Sorridge, 50 Vale
Towry, 100 South Condurow, 50 Sorridge Consols, 20 North Wh. Unity, 50 Devon
Miller, 5 Carvannall, 10 Stray Park, 50 Pen-an-drea, 20 Edward.

MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT,
3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of any known
INVESTMENT, and which are now paying from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum
in dividends every two or three months. NON-DIVIDEND MINES require a ju-
dicious selection also, and careful discrimination; this particular stock frequently
warrants FIVE HUNDRED per cent. and upwards.

**MR. PETER WATSON, SHARE DEALER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENT,** from the 11 years' experience he has had in every department of mining,
and in the management of mines, and an extensive connection with mine agents and
others in Cornwall and Devon, enables him to judge of and select mines of intrinsic
value. Mr. PETER WATSON, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward
list of prices when required.
57, Threadneedle-street, London, March 7, 1856.

MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO.,
MINING AGENTS, beg to inform their friends and the public that they are
DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, both DIVIDEND-PAYING and PROGRESSIVE,
and in all PROPERTIES relating to MINES; and they offer gratuitously informa-
tion relating to such properties, which Mr. BURGAN, from his practical knowledge,
extensive connections, and long residence in Cornwall, is fully competent to supply.
They also TRANSACT BUSINESS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, at regular
prices, and in all JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES AND OTHER SHARES.

MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO.,
have OPENED AN OFFICE at No. 60, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY,
for the purpose of BUYING and SELLING SHARES in the following MINES:—
Gawton United, 50 East Cefn Brynno.
100 Lady Bertha, West Chascombe.
Carnarvon, Penance Consols.
50 Catherine and Jane Consols, 2 Wendron Consols.
Dyffryn, Swanpool.
Rhowydol and Bacheiddon, 12 Christopher Consols.
Great Sheba Consols, 1 United Mine.
50 East Halamanning.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. GEORGE SPATLEY begs to
inform his friends that he has REMOVED from Winchester-buildings to
1, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

GEORGE SPATLEY has FOR SALE, at LOWER PRICES than
hitherto offered:—

10 Great Alfred.	100 West Collascombe.	2 Rosewarne.
30 West Grenville.	50 Lady Bertha.	10 West Stray Park.
100 Carnarvon.	20 Buller and Basset.	20 Tavy.
25 South Buller.	5 West Alfred.	5 West Frances.
25 Pendern.	10 Kitty (Lelant).	20 South Crenver.
2 East Wheel Rose.	20 Treveltha.	100 East Wighal Wrey.
10 Bolling Well.	10 Clifton and Westworth.	20 Clifton and Westworth.
10 East Margaret.	2 Cargoll.	100 Molland.
1 Botallack.	5 Wheal Wrey.	100 Vale of Towry.
5 Gilmor.	10 East Buller.	10 North Basset.
10 North Frances.	10 Hingston.	2 Wheal Trelawny.
60 Pen-an-drea.	5 Wheal Ury.	20 Tincroft.
2 East Basset.	50 Sorridge Consols.	5 Providence Mines.
1 Rosewarne.	1 West Providence.	10 Stray Park.
30 Grenville.	10 South Caradon.	10 South Tamar.
10 Welsh Potal.	10 Alfred Consols.	10 Great Wheal Vor.
5 Carvannall.	20 South Condurow.	

WANTED.—
1 East Pool.
2 Wheal Margaret.
Full particulars, with prices, may be obtained personally, or by letter.
15, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. LELANT, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET,
has DIVIDEND MINE SHARES FOR SALE, paying 20 per cent. RAIL-
WAY, BANK, OR OTHER SHARES, and SECURITIES taken in EXCHANGE at
the market value; and is a BUYER of the following:—10 Alfred Consols, £12;
5 Clifton and Westworth, £14; 50 West Par, 3s.; 1 Wheal Buller, £530; 1 North
Caradon, £280; 10 Wheal Tremayne, £54; 70 Lydford, 2s.; 20 Swanpool, in any num-
bers; 1 South Crinnis, £280; 20 Sorridge, Consols, £3; 20 Hingston, £28; 20
Great Sheba, £5; Rosewarne, £115; 100 Great Howas, 2s. 9d.; 25 St. Austell
Consols, 20s.; 10 Wheal Wrey, £11; 10 Marke Valley, £24; 10 Lady Bertha, 15s. 6d.;
20 Trelant, £3; 10 Bedford United, £24; 1 Botallack, £170; 1 or 2 West Caradon,
£100; 10 Wheal Kitty (Lelant), £24; 100 Great Vor, £24; Providence Mines, £60.
Mr. LELANT'S List of Prices will appear in the Journal next week, as usual.
Reliable information given for the purchase and sale of shares.
March 7, 1856.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, MINING SHAREBROKER,
4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has SHARES
FOR SALE in the following MINES, at the undermentioned (net cash) prices:—

Alfred Consols, £144.	Garreg, 7s. 6d.	St. Day United, £1 15s.
Brynford, £84.	Great Wheal Vor, £44.	Swanpool, £44.
Botallack, £215.	Hingston Down, £74.	8 Bull. & W. Penstru, 20s.
Bolling Well, £294.	Hawkmor, £21.	Treveltha, £24.
Bedford United, £10.	Kilbridge, £14.	Tavy Consols, 14s.
Bell and Lanneth, £34.	Kilrann, 3s. 3d.	Tamar Consols, £34.
Brynford Hall, £30.	Lady Bertha, 22s.	Tincroft, £14.
Bull. and Rose Unit, £24.	Lydford Consols, 4s. 6d.	Trehane, £44.
Burton, £24.	Ludcott, 30s.	Trevel, £24.
Carnarvon, £44.	Lewis, 30s.	16 Trench Consols, 12s.
Corn Deyan, 1s. 9d.	200 Molland, 1s. 3d.	United Mines, £235.
Caradon Consols, £14.	Mill Pool, £24.	Vale of Towry, £14.
Clifton and West, £114.	Marke Valley, £44.	West Basset, £254.
Carvannall, £104.	North Basset, £124.	West Alfred, £24.
Carnarvon, 4s. 6d.	Nanteco and Penr., £14.	West Providence, £16.
Cefn Cwm Brynno, £88.	North Buller, £24.	West Frances, £284.
Cervath United, £24.	North Rosewarne, £4.	West Seton, £345.
Collascombe, £114.	North Frances, £104.	Wheal Arthur, £114.
Devon Burras, £24.	North Wh. Trelawny, 22s.	Wheal Buller, £580.
East Wey, £24.	Oke Tor, £4.	Wheal Emma, £134.
East Gunnie Lake, £44.	Par Consols, £194.	Wheal Edward, £5.
East Rosewarne, £24.	Pen-an-drea, £2.	Wheal Hender, £44.
East Wheal Wrey, 6s. 6d.	Rosewarne United, £1174.	Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.), £24.
East Wheal Rose, £205.	Rosewarne Consols, 22s.	Wh. Kitty (Lelant), £104.
East Buller, £24.	Rosew. and Herland, £44.	Wheal Tremayne, £24.
East Tamar, £24.	South Crinnis, £250.	Wheal Trelawny, £274.
Port Bowen, £4.	Sorridge Consols, £24.	Wheal Ury, £104.
Gawton United, 20s.	South Tamar, £64.	Wheal Ury, £24.
Gram and St. Aub., £1224.	South Providence, £34.	Wheal Langford, 6s. 3d.
Great Wh. Fortune, £24.	South Garra, £1174.	Wheal Seton, £215.
Gr. Wh. Baddern, 17s. 6d.	South Frances, £364.	20 Wheal Russell, 18s.
Great Sheba, £74.	Spearer Consols, £24.	Wheal Wrey, £114.
100 Great Sorridge, 3s. 3d.	South Crenver, 18s.	Wheal Zion, £14.
Great Alfred, £24.	500 South Bog, 1s.	Wildberg, 31s.

F.S. Parties wishing to purchase any of the above mines will please mention
the number of shares they require.
N.B. Country brokers, dealers, and others having shares for sale should state
number, price required, and time allowed for the disposal of same.

**GEORGE MOORE, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE
STREET, DEALER IN MINING SHARES.**
Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

**MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-
BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.**
Mr. Reynolds continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN
STOCKS, FUNDS, AND SECURITIES, BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY
SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FO-
REIGN MINING SHARES.

**MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING
SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON.**—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVI-
DEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—March 8, 1856.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
75, CORNHILL, LONDON.

**MR. R. EMERSON, SHARE DEALER,
3, CORTHALL BUILDINGS, THROGMORE STREET, LONDON.**
BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE MINES, BRIT-
TISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS, and every other description of STOCK.

**MR. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT,
4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.**

**MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c.,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.**

**MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.**

**MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER,
AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.**

**MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES,
FORE STREET, REDRUTH.**
Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has
BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PRO-
GRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation,
various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regu-
lar dividends.

MR. F. W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY,
will give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING BRIT-
TISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND RAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having
facilities for acquiring a minute, and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge
of the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their
advantages. Experiments and immediate cash settlements may be relied on. Refer-
ences given if required.

MESSRS. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS of
DIVIDEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES AND PURCHASES
EFFECTED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange
List forwarded to all parties doing business with this firm.

**MR. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT AND DEALER IN
BRITISH MINES,** is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVI-
DEND MINES, as well as NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are
or by letter.

W. MICHELL, having returned, after his several inspections of mines in Devon and
Cornwall, is now prepared to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS the desirability of SELLING
or PURCHASING STOCK, by the future prospects of the mine.
W. MICHELL, being the only commission agent a practical miner, and who makes
periodical inspections of the mines, has better opportunities of advising his friends
than any other commission agent in London.
2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, March 8, 1856.

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—
Mr. THOMAS TREWECKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public
generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHARE-
DEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to the
interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their
advantages. Mr. TREWECKE flatters himself that being in daily communication with
the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience
in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what
mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, March 7, 1856.

**MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH.**
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY.
WANTED.—West Polberro, Brynford, Alfred Consols, Rosewarne, Wheal Zion, and
Glamorgan, &c. &c. &c.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT,
REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY IN EN-
GLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management
of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

**MR. TOM, of SEAVIEW HOUSE, NEAR PADSTOW, CORN-
WALL,** begs to inform such persons as are desirous of taking and WORKING
a good SILVER-LEAD MINE, that a lode of the above valuable ore has been dis-
covered running through some property which he has purchased. None need apply
but those who are able to set the same to work in an efficient manner. The lode is
in a fine blue kila stone, mixed with the above ore; and no doubt a fortune might
be realised if worked in a proper manner. The sett will be granted on reasonable terms.

**MR. JOHN H. CLEMENT begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES as
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER** to gentlemen, capitalists, or public
companies, holding or wishing to hold interests in mines or mineral properties in any
part of the globe. Mr. CLEMENT having had a life-long experience in these matters
in various parts of the world, enables him to give the most careful advice as to how,
when, and with whom, to invest in mining properties.
Mr. CLEMENT will SUPERINTEND, for a fee per year and travelling expenses,
Metallurgical Works, such as those for smelting and delivelling of lead or silver
ores; Amalgamation Establishments, for gold or silver ores; also, Copper Smelting,
in all its branches; or foreign.

Mr. CLEMENT will INSPECT Patent Metallurgical Processes, and give an opinion
thereon, when brought before capitalists or others, as to the possibility of such being
brought into practical operation.

To parties inclined to invest in gold mines, Mr. CLEMENT recommends the perusal
of his pamphlet on the Marble Springs Mine, to be had (gratis) of him on application,
personally or by letter.—Office, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

**MR. R. TREDINNICK, of No. 4, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON,
and CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, GENERAL
DEALER IN SHARES IN BRITISH MINES, MINE INSPECTOR, AND GENERAL
AGENT, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to capitalists and the public, in the SE-
LECTION and PURCHASE of SHARES of every denomination. Many of the mines
of Cornwall pay large rates of interest upon the current value of shares, in many
cases 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, without the corresponding risk attached to rail-
way and many other descriptions of speculative investments; and to such would Mr.
TREDINNICK draw attention at this time as advantageous mediums for capital. Some
few months ago he pointed out the following mines, which have since advanced ma-
terially in value, and others equally desirable at present quotations are upon the tapis,
and it is incumbent upon those having a limited income from Consols or other se-
curities, yielding only 3 to 5 per cent., to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity
thus afforded. Mining is not at all times successful, but the risk is comparatively
small when experience and practical discrimination is exercised in a judicious selection
of progressive mines, situated in districts having analogy and profitable surround-
ing mines in their favour.**

West Seton.....	£100 in January, 1855, are now at	£230
South Frances.....	150 "	365
United Mine.....	120 "	235
Copper Hill.....	100 "	140
Basset.....	280 "	400
Buller and Basset United.....	1 1/2 "	54 6
Stray Park.....	5 "	4 5
Carvannall.....	25 "	50
West Frances.....	15 "	10 10 1/2
Kitty (Lelant).....	1 1/2 "	30 42
Providence Mines.....	20 "	9 9 1/2
Carnarvon.....	1 "	30 35
Condurow.....	100 "	4 1/2
North Basset.....	18 "	4 1/2
West Basset.....	30 "	45 43
Clifford.....	220 "	35 35 1/2
		420

VALUABLE DIVIDEND AND OTHER MINE SHARES FOR SALE.
10 West Alfred. 1 United. 65 Buller and Basset.
35 East Frongoch. 3 Mary Ann. 1 Wheal Clifford.
26 East Margaret. 5 Treveltha. 2 North Basset.
113 Bolling Well. 5 Treveltha. 135 Vale of Towry.
50 Garreg. 65 Great Onslow. 30 Nanteco.
1 Buller. 119 Penquance. 1 South Frances.
1 Basset. 5 Mount's Bay. 80 Trehane.
1 West Seton. 1 Wheal Ury. 20 Swanpool.

**MR. T. P. THOMAS WILL SELL the above valuable SHARES
BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill,
London, on Thursday, the 13th day of March inst., at One o'clock precisely.
Catalogues and further particulars may be had at Garraway's; and at the offices
of the auctioneer, 75, Old Broad-street, London.**

**FOR SALE, WEST GOGINAN MINE, LLANBADARNFAWR, CARDIGAN-
SHIRE,** with the BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS thereon.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Corn-
hill, London, on Thursday, the 13th day of March inst., at One o'clock precisely,
the above valuable PROPERTY, situate near the celebrated Goginan Lead Mine, con-
sisting of the SETT, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and PLANT, forming the whole
of the property of the adventurers in and on the mine.
For catalogues and further particulars, apply to Mr. J. A. JOSEPH, 122, Bishops-
gate-street Within; and the auctioneer, 75, Old Broad-street, London.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.**—STEPHEN
BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—HENRY MERRY, REFINER AND
PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER IN GE-
NERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD QUARTZ, TIN MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.
—TO BE SOLD, a NEW POWERFUL CORNISH STAMPER, with a series
of 12 stamps, copper sieves, &c. (cost £1600), capable of reducing from 15 to 20 tons
per day, complete, with driving gear and connections for water-wheel or steam-
power, together with a very superior oak amalgamating barrel.—To be seen at Messrs.
SYMONDS, FELL, and Co.'s Smelting and Assay Works, Mill Wall, Poplar, London.

MANGANESE.—TWO valuable MINING SETTS, containing
many rich lodes of MANGANESE TO BE SOLD (a bargain).—For par-
ticulars, apply to Capt. JAMES HAMPTON, Kilmouth Mine, Christow, near Exeter.
Dated Christow, Exeter, Jan. 25, 1856.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS, CROWAN, CORNWALL.—The
Adventurers having determined to cease the working of this mine, the Com-
mittee are prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASE (21
years from October, 1851), MACHINERY, PITWORK, and MATERIALS, in One
Lot. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, the 15th inst.
4, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, March 1, 1856. CHARLES JNO. ELEY.

CAPT. W. BURGAN has LEFT LONDON for CORNWALL, to
INSPECT several MINES in that county; and all letters will find him at the
Royal Hotel, Falmouth, until the 10th inst., after which he will be at Launceston
for three days, when he will proceed into Devonshire, to examine various mines in that
county; and if any gentlemen interested in mining properties in those localities re-
quire information relative thereto, he will be happy to supply it on being favour-
ed with their instructions by post. Capt. BURGAN'S address in Devon will be the Red-
ford Hotel, Tavistock.

TO MINING ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHERS.—CAPT. PAULL,
who has much experience in mines, from having been extensively and suc-
cessfully engaged in gold and other mining in Australia and California, as well as in
England, is open to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT OF MINES, or to INSPECT
MINERAL PROPERTY, in any part of the world. The most unexceptionable
references given and required.—Address, 7, Park street, Plymouth.

TO TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN, who,
for several years past, has been engaged in the manufacture of charcoal iron
and tin-plates, would be glad to UNDERTAKE the ENTIRE MANAGEMENT of a
CHARCOAL IRON FORGE and TIN WORKS.—Address, "Box 29," Newport,
Monmouthshire.

ENGINEERING.—A GENTLEMAN wishes an APPOINTMENT
as AGENT in LONDON to an ENGINEERING FIRM or IRONMASTER.
Most satisfactory references can be given.—Address, "F. F." Mining Journal office,
26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a person of thorough business habits, competent to take
the SUPERINTENDENCE of a COPPER and SILVER SMELTING WORKS
in Lancashire. Terms liberal.—Applications, stating present address and occupation,
to be sent to Messrs. JONES BERRY, Sons, and Co., Liverpool.

WANTED, a PARTNER, active or otherwise, with from £3000 to
£4000, in a MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, trading with railway com-
panies and mechanical engineers. The connection is old established, the profits good,
and the house well known. References given and required. Principals only treated
with.—Apply to "Box 845," Post-office, Manchester.

WANTED, by a PERSON who has had 27 years' PRACTICAL
MINING EXPERIENCE in Devon, Cornwall, and other counties, during
which he has had the management of tin, copper, and lead mines, a SITUATION.
The advertiser would prefer going abroad, though an appointment at home would
not be objected to. Unexceptionable references and testimonials can be given.—
Address, "A. B. C.," Post-office, St. Teath, by Camelford, Cornwall.

PENNANCE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—I, the UNDER-
SIGNED, C. POSTER, hereby give notice that I DECLINE having anything
whatever to do with this company.—March 7, 1856. C. POSTER.

CARNERWAS MINE.—100 Shares for Sale for £20; also 20 South
Buller and West Penstruth for £25; 20 Buller and Basset United for £45.—
Apply to Mr. BEARD, 15, York-terrace, Albany-road, Old Kent-road.

FOR SALE, a NEW STEAM BOILER, with egg ends, 33 ft. long,
5 ft. diameter; plates 1/2 in. thick.—Apply to Mr. W. BAYAT, ironfoundry,
Bridgton, Glamorgan.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINE WANTED, of from 24 to 30 in.
cylinder, with boiler, &c., complete.—Address, stating particulars, with price
for same, to be delivered on the mine, to Mr. WILLIAM RICKARD, Rickard's Wheal
Rose, Newlyn, until Tuesday, the 18th inst.—Dated March 5, 1856.

BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 12 in., £4 4s.; 6 in., £3 3s.
To be had of the maker, JOHN DAVIS, Derby, Manufacturer of Dials, &c.

**COWDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING
COMPANY.**—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the
above company will be HELD at the Burlington Lecture Hall, No. 21, Saville-row,
Burlington-gardens, on Wednesday, the 12th of March, at Six o'clock in the evening
precisely.
By order of the Committee, E. H. CURTIS, Sec.
7, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, Feb. 29, 1856.

GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given,
that a CALL of ONE SHILLING per share on the NEW SHARES of the
company has this day been made, PAYABLE, on or before the 15th March next, at
the offices of the company, 47, Old Broad-street, London.
By order of the Committee, R. C. MANUEL, Sec.
47, Old Broad-street, Feb. 29, 1856.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of
this company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL upon
the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on
or before the 10th day of May next.
By the terms of the agreement constituting the company, all shares of those prop-
rietors who do not pay the said call of £1 per share within 30 days after the 10th
May will be absolutely forfeited.
The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office;
and the certificates must be lodged at the same time, to have the payment endorsed
thereon.—38, Broad-street-buildings, March 7, 1856.

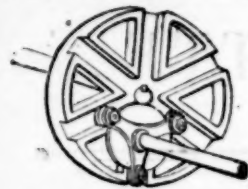
**THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-
SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS.** From the tests
to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during
several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be un-
hesitatingly affirmed.

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AND GENERAL SHAREBROKERS, 163, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS.**
Gold Mining Shares wanted.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS, SCREW SHIP COMPANIES, AND MACHINISTS GENERALLY.

THE NEW PATENT MULTIPLE ROTATIVE GEARING.

This justly admired invention contrasts with the ordinary toothed gearing, for which it is proposed as a substitute, and possesses the pre-eminent advantages of COMPACTNESS, STRENGTH, DURABILITY, FREEDOM FROM NOISE and RACKLASH, UNIFORMITY and SMOOTHNESS OF ACTION, REDUCED FRICTION, FACILITY FOR LUBRICATION and REPAIR, and VIRTUALLY WITHOUT RISK OF ACCIDENT, advantages unequalled in any other arrangement of gearing. It is proposed for all purposes where a change of speed is required, and is peculiarly applicable for screw propulsion.



The proprietors of the patent are prepared to GRANT DISTRICT AND OTHER LICENCES for the manufacture of this gearing, or to ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for the adaptation of the invention to screw steam-vessels, or other machinery, upon application to their agent, No. 3, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, where any further particulars may be obtained, and models and testimonials inspected. The invention was honourably mentioned by the International Jury at the French Exhibition of 1855; and has been favourably noticed in the *Artisan* of June and July, 1855, and the *Mining Journal* of 8th December, 1855. Manufacturers treated with on the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid.

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GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 13s. per 100 yards.

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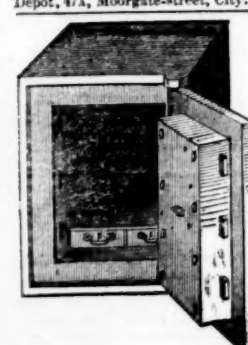
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Lifting Jacks,

Is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

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GEORGE PRICE'S PATENT FIRE-RESISTING AND THIEF-PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS are allowed by all scientific and practical judges to be the STRONGEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED, and CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS in the world against fire and thieves.

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THE AMERICAN MINING CHRONICLE, AND IRON MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL, commenced its Sixth Volume, 1st January, 1856.

The *Chronicle* contains full and correct particulars of the progress and prospects of every Mining and Incorporated Manufacturing Association in the United States of America, the British Provinces, Mexico, and South America, furnished us by our own correspondents in the various sections; Reports of Proceedings of Mining Companies, &c.; Notices of New Discoveries in all branches of Metal Manufactures, and in all applications of Science to Mining; the fullest and most authentic Reports of the state of all the Foreign and Home Metal Markets; Prices Current of Metals; Prices and Fluctuations of the Mining Stock and Share Markets, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the other cities in the States where mining stocks are constantly or occasionally dealt in, regularly sent us by reliable correspondents.

The contributors to the *Mining Chronicle* embrace the most eminent scientific geologists, and thoroughly practical miners of America. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and is distinguished for the truth and impartiality of its discussions, and the fearlessness with which baseless schemes are exploded and unprincipled speculators exposed.

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TO INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is the BEST and CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER for MECHANICS and INVENTORS. Each number is illustrated with from Five to Ten Original Engravings of New Mechanical Inventions; also, a List of American Patents; worth ten times the subscription price to every inventor. Terms 11s. per annum.—Apply to AVERY and CO., patent agents and negotiators, 32, Essex-street, Strand, London. Corresponding offices in Paris, Brussels, and New York.

Original Correspondence.

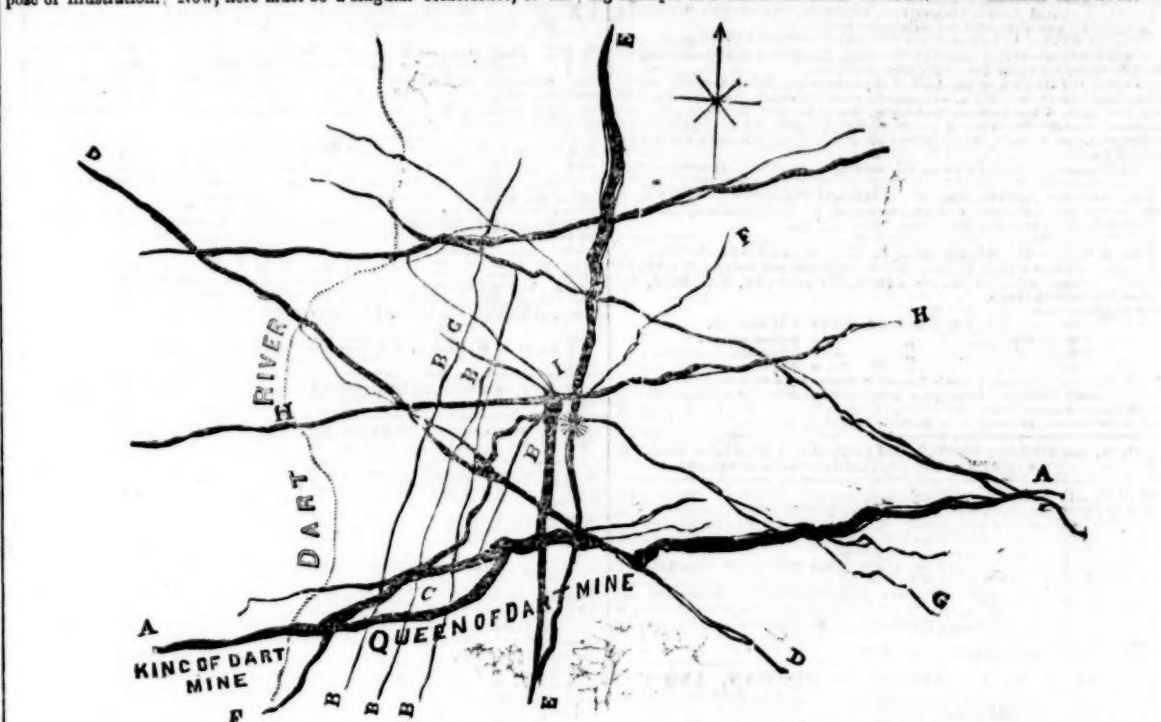
PRACTICAL MINING—NATURAL CURIOSITY.

SIR,—I send you an engraving of a series of lodes occurring in a stone I picked up at the Craven Moor Mine, displaying, on a small scale, those phenomena so often found in Nature on a vast one. The stone in which they occur is a piece of mountain limestone, which, having been exposed for ages to the atmosphere, has disintegrated the substance of the stone itself, leaving the veins standing in bold relief. Strange as it may appear, the lower part of this natural mass is the exact model, at about 60 fms. to the inch, of the Queen of Dart Mine, near Ashburton, Devon. By reference to the explanatory letters, the plan may be easily understood. It is curious such a variety of lodes and cross-courses, so perfectly illustrating the subject, should be found in so small a stone. They are depicted of the natural size, and are by no means distorted to suit the purpose of illustration. Now, here must be a singular coincidence, or the

development of a natural law in the formation of veins, for the resemblance is identical. "He who feathered the eagle clothed the wren," and He who formed this epitome caused the mighty veins of which this is so correct a resemblance.

It affords a subject for deep thought and study whether these formations are not guided by some regular but occult law, hitherto too subtle for our finite knowledge to detect: this certainly seems to afford presumptive evidence in favour of such a system. I have shown the stone to many practical and experienced miners, who all expressed their surprise and satisfaction at the curiosity; and thinking its representation might interest your readers, I beg to offer them its illustration, as, perhaps, some of them may be able to trace other resemblances to places with which they are acquainted, and may assist the young miner, by seeing in Nature that denuded which the old miner seeks a lifetime underground to exemplify and test.

It is impossible to portray the beautiful undulations in the stone, showing the underlies of the lodes, and their continuation in depth through the stone, all of which are well defined, and give a most correct and striking example of a miniature mine.—Feb. 28. GEORGE HENWOOD.



A A, great east-west copper lode, split up by a horse of ground, C, caused by the slides, B B, and hove by the contra courses, D D.
E E, a great north and south lead lode, hove by a spar cross-course, F F, and copper contra, G G, which runs nearly parallel to the great contra course, D D: at the junction, it will be seen a bunch of ore is found at *, where the east and west copper lode, H H, crosses. I I, a contra, running nearly parallel to the cross, D D.

THE BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANIES.

SIR,—As the light appears breaking in the horizon, and the probabilities are in favour of the final settlement of the fierce war, which has so sadly paralysed every interest during the past, the inevitable result will be a new impetus given to speculative and industrial pursuits. It needs little foresight to calculate that every enterprise of promise will be carried to a great extent in the future. The age in which we live may well be designated a golden age, for the future supply of the precious metal may outstrip the calculations of the future, unless every spring of industry, and sphere of appropriation, be at once rendered available. My aim in this communication is to excite, or keep up, attention to that depressed, but yet valuable, and even promising, field for investment—the mining properties of Brazil,—at one time the favourite resort of legitimate speculation. "Hope told a flattering tale" of their richness and enormous value, and great has been the disappointment to many in the depression of the shares, owing to their non-productiveness during the last few years. There are two in the published list, the Imperial and the National Brazilian Mining Associations, the quotations of which would indicate a state of things of the most disastrous character; but ask those who are personally acquainted with these properties, and with all the facts and influences which have produced the present results, and they will tell you that these two associations possess mines of wealth, estates of enormous value, the full development of which, not only in a mineral but in an agricultural point of view, would make them the most productive properties in existence. That such is the fact is indisputable; the matter of astonishment is that they have been allowed to sink into their present position. This war difficulty being surmounted, it appears impossible that they should be allowed to continue in the same depressed state, without the most vigorous efforts being made to place them in the front rank of productive enterprise. The market value of these properties in the City, according to the published list, is, at 21, per share, 32,000l. Here, then, is the estimated value of these properties. What the whole has actually cost I cannot say. One statement made by a writer, in a recent *Mining Journal*, respecting the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association, that their estates cost one million of money, appears hardly credible; this I must conclude, they have cost a very large sum indeed; and as to the National, Cocos, and Culaba, 350,000l. has been again and again stated to be the outlay upon theirs. Just compare this with the City estimate, and what do we arrive at?—the most unfavourable conclusions; but evidence is not wanting that the contrary is the fact. If we turn to the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 19, we have there a report of the value of the Rio de Janeiro, one of the properties of the National Brazilian Mining Association. If we take this as a sample, look merely at the surface, we cannot avoid the enquiry—is it not possible to turn such an estate to an account that shall have an important influence upon the future of this company? Either the report is deceptive, or the capabilities are most extraordinary. Such an estate, in one of the first countries under the sun, where agricultural operations might be carried on to a vast extent, where ample scope exists for the cultivation of a variety of products, enumerated by the writer of the report to which I have alluded. This is but one of these properties. Gold mining appears to be the only aim of the association. It is just possible it may prove, in the end, to pay in an extraordinary degree. See the success which has attended the operations of the St. John del Rey Company of late; but, judging from the experience of the few past years, would it be well to allow such large surfaces, with powers of production that might be turned to a most profitable account, to lie in a state of nature—looking only to the uncertain supply of the precious metal; and more, to allow a river, known to contain diamonds, with its tributaries, to flow on undisturbed, without the necessary examination? Surely some means should be provided for such a purpose: it cannot require an enormous outlay to bring the contents of the bed of that river to the surface, and test their real value. A short time ago the subject was mooted of an amalgamation of the National Brazilian with the St. John del Rey Company; but the comparative value of the shares of the two companies seemed to forbid such a measure—seeing the impossibility of an equitable adjustment of the interests of all concerned. If amalgamation is to be sought, should it not rather be that of the Imperial and National? Such might be accomplished upon more equal grounds, and might form a vast interest, with means and appliances that would place it before the world as the greatest and most important undertaking of the day.

The projected Brazilian Railway bids fair to have an important bearing on the future interests of these companies; it will form the commencement of undertakings in that part of the world that will tend to elevate the vast empire of Brazil among the powers of the world, and make the tract of country drained by the River San Francisco and its tributaries immensely valuable. Can the shareholders of any Brazilian company look listlessly on at the certain results of this measure to all properties brought within its influence? It is a new measure certainly, but public attention must be aroused to it by its important bearings. The success of some of the Australian land companies would appear to suggest the trial of some such adventures in connection with these estates. I am stating a fact patent to all who are acquainted with Minas Geraes, that it is a part of Brazil where such measures might be adopted with very great success. Let those who are interested in the matter just take a map of that part of Brazil, printed by the Brazilian Railway Company, trace the progress of the River San Francisco between the two ranges of mountains, and then remember that much of the country contiguous is, although in the tropics, still elevated table land, enjoying a climate not unsuitable to the constitution of Europeans; certainly one that will contrast favourably with many parts of Australia, where agricultural operations might be carried on to an unlimited extent, provide an outlet for its produce, invite the emigrant to its shores, give him the chance of paying you in kind for his farm and homestead, while maize yields 150 fold, rice, coffee, cotton, sugar, and a great number of other products. Surely he can live, and even get wealthy there—make for himself a condition above that which he can obtain in the mother country; he would find himself not severed altogether from his countrymen. We are sending our ships loads to the Antipodes, while nearer home is a sphere in which the Saxon element is found, and where the intercourse with this country is increasing. Perhaps no country, not immediately in connection with Britain, is so largely engaged in its commerce. Surely its hides and tallow are items worth the attention of such companies. The Brazilian Government would doubtless aid and encourage the industry of English adventurers; it is a well-governed country; its natural features and resources not to be surpassed for beauty and productiveness.

There is one thing, as Englishmen, we cannot, must not, shirk—the question of slavery in the form in which it appears in connection with these companies. The negroes on the estates of the National Brazilian Mining Company are worth 50,000l. or 60,000l. alone—not experiencing the worst form of slavery I am willing to admit, still they are the property of the company. I have but little fear that they will be subjected to the gross violations of human rights, involved in the sale and transfer of such property. Full emancipation might be, under all circumstances, not perhaps the best course adopted with them, but, perhaps, to make them a productive class, they might be so disposed, according to their capabilities, as to cause the estates to

grow under the judicious application of such a force, and be placed in circumstances where every natural right shall be respected, and no abuse of power experienced; treated as serfs bound to the properties by the ties of interest, as well as being the purchased labourers of the estate. As to their value, were they hired to other companies, a thing I would in no way recommend, they would produce 6000l. or 7000l. a year revenue, and place the company in a vastly improved pecuniary position, and this independent of any use of the mines or estates. Here, then, is a body of labourers fitted for the soil, whose value is very great.

The Australian companies have, in some cases, wisely leased their properties to be worked by other hands, and by such means avoided unprofitable expenditure. I have thus strung together a few thoughts. As an interested party, I am anxious and, with many others, impatient, wondering that more is not done, that the shareholders can rest quiet with such aims and results. The gold adventure in Brazil is, as far as these companies are concerned, at a great discount. Then why not apply some other means, labour is abundant—inexpensive—money has been provided and expended, and nature is only waiting to reward the persevering and judicious application of the necessary means. These estates appear now to exist only to keep up a staff in England and Brazil; and to go on, without a radical change, is to sacrifice the interests of the shareholders, and leave undeveloped that which would enrich them all, and plant in that beautiful land an influence of a most important and beneficial kind.—Feb. 28. A SHAREHOLDER.

SWEATING GOLD TO THE SURFACE OF QUARTZ.

SIR,—The remarks of Dr. Collyer on this subject, in last week's *Journal*, have come under our observation. We feel much surprise that the credit of this important discovery is awarded to Mr. Rowden, and, in justice to ourselves, we cannot allow another to usurp a merit to which he is not entitled. This discovery is due to the talented and practical head of our establishment, Mr. Brooke, who, in June last, communicated sufficient information on this head to enable him to obtain the result experimentally, but not of commercial value, inasmuch that every variety of quartz requires operating upon in conformity to its metallic and chemical combinations. Those who entertain an opinion that, by any one given process, gold can be extracted to advantage, labour under a great delusion.

We have studiously avoided controversy on the all-important question of gold-extraction, and as carefully avoided notoriety; but, as our experiment has evidently been the innocent means of producing the present excitement, we feel it a duty to recall to the mind of the public Berdan's failure, and would urge extreme caution previous to investing money in any gold-extracting scheme, however plausible it may appear.

That gold will be eventually extracted at a large profit is unquestionable; no process, however, has yet been shown by which a large bulk of quartz can be reduced in a given time, attended with a profitable result. Both these objects we profess to accomplish. BROOKE, BARWISE, AND ESEELL.

Victoria Smelting and Reduction Works, Runcorn, March 5.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

FORT BOWEN MINE.

SIR,—I have carefully reviewed the whole of my correspondence in your *Journal* since my arrival at the above mine. It is, however, impossible for me to discover, either of Mr. Tate, Mr. Cowan, or Mr. Trengoning—except, however, the narration of facts, and legitimate strictures, are to be considered as abuse. In that case, the sooner you close your columns to correspondents the better. The only motive which has caused me to refer to persons at all was to subserve a public duty which I owed to the shareholders.

Mr. Tate says that, in August last, I wrote a letter praising Mr. Trengoning. Now, as at that time I had not left England, it was not possible for me to have written anything from knowledge I possessed, except Mr. Trengoning's own representations of himself—in which I had complete confidence, that I recommended him to the board of directors, and through my instrumentality he was sent to the mine. Mr. Trengoning's father had a great reputation as manager of the Imperial Brazilian for many years; I had confounded the son with the father.

The first letter written by me from the mines says:—"The mode now adopted in extracting the gold is most rude and inefficient, as not more than half is saved. Mr. Trengoning admits that he is losing one-third, but it is most difficult to remove the prejudice for old methods from the mind."

I did certainly, in the former part of this letter, speak of Mr. Trengoning as a good miner, which I now believe him to be, but certainly he is not proficient in the art of gold extraction. This letter was written in November—not August, as Mr. Tate says. Some people ought to have good memories. It was not until after Mr. Tate's letter was in print that I first became aware that Mr. Trengoning had ever written any private letter to the board of directors concerning me. This fact is known to several of the directors. How, then, could that have, in the most remote degree, instigated me to write "abusively" a month since? It seems marvellously strange that the board of directors, long before my arrival in England, should have published, in your *Journal* of Jan. 12 last, that Mr. Trengoning had written home "that Dr. Collyer had had no difficulty with any one during his sojourn at Fort Bowen, with the exception of Mr. Tate, and leaves on good terms with every one."

It is impossible to reconcile all these gross inconsistencies. The merited chastisement Mr. Tate received at the mine arose from the undue exercise of an unbridled tongue. The public must always remember that both Mr. Tate and Mr. Cowan made ineffectual efforts to obtain possession of the Belen Mine, which was conceded to me by the Governor of Panama, New Granada. I have the official documents, proving all the facts. They—as the defeated parties—have felt, without doubt, great mortification at their discomfiture.

Mr. Tate says that he will forbear any further allusion to Dr. Collyer, or his newly acquired property on the Belen. This act of forbearance is really very kind on the part of Mr. Tate; but, as "I ask not mercy's smile or pity's tear," perhaps Mr. Tate, in his next onslaught, will much oblige me by making a clean breast of it.

The charge of asking Mr. Cowan to open a private letter, addressed to Mr. Tate, is another instance of extravagant misrepresentation. The Fort Bowen Company send to the mines, from England, a semi-monthly package, covering all the letters to those resident at the mines. The package, on this occasion, was addressed conjointly to Mr. Trengoning and Mr. Tate, and contained letters of the very greatest importance to me, which I have only lately received, under cover, "with Mr. Trengoning's com-

upon the subject, and were recommended not to take that step. The company's rules, and were conducted strictly upon the Cost-book System, the mode, therefore of enforcing the calls was to take proceedings in the Stannaries' Court against the defaulters. Reference having been made to the difficulty in obtaining the books; would be unjust if he did not state the great trouble and exertion that had been made

by Mr. Foulkes in getting them, and the seal that gentleman had exhibited for the general benefit of the company. (Hear.) He would now move that the report and accounts be received, adopted, and printed for circulation amongst the shareholders. The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know whether Mr. Ennor's claim had been paid? The CHAIRMAN replied in the negative. He believed Mr. Ennor now made a claim for 7s. for a month's salary. It would be remembered at the last meeting the committee were directed by the shareholders to change the office, and he considered they had been very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Foulkes, who, with the exception of Mr. Cumbelege, was a stranger to the members of the committee. He (the Chairman) could say he had received the greatest attention from Mr. Foulkes, who, no doubt, has considered him a very troublesome customer, as he has sometimes called three or four times a day upon him. However, as the committee had elected him, it was necessary that the shareholders should confirm the appointment; he would, therefore, move a resolution to that effect.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously, as also another resolution, appointing Capt. S. Richards purser, for the purpose of enabling him to take certain proceedings against the defaulters.

The CHAIRMAN said there was one subject of great importance to the adventurers. In consequence of the large outlay made, he had memorialised the lords either to forego the dues for a time, or make a considerable reduction, and Sir Richard Vyyan had kindly consented to reduce the dues from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 3d. They should now propose to make a call of 2s. 6d. upon 9000 shares, payable on or before Saturday, the 23rd inst. This would enable them to clear up all their debts, and leave a balance upon the other side.

Mr. NORTON wished to know whether it was advisable to make such a call in the present state of the market for the shares?

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that the mine would stand much better if out of debt. Mr. FULLEN said, in point of fact, they had no property now. The great object of the committee was to make it a property, and he felt satisfied they would all be benefited by a 2s. 6d. call.

Mr. CARLISLE moved, as an amendment, that a call of 2s. be made. Mr. MILLER supported a 2s. 6d. call, as he was satisfied it would place the property in a better position.

Mr. CUMBELEGE said the committee had to give a bill, for which they were personally responsible, and had to renew it; and he did not think it was the wish of the shareholders to place the mine again in that position. (Hear.)

Mr. CARLISLE said, as the general feeling of the meeting appeared to be in favour of a call of 2s. 6d., he should withdraw his amendment.

The original resolution was then put, and carried unanimously. Resolutions were also passed, authorising the committee to take proceedings in the Stannaries' Court, or to adopt any other course they might deem necessary for the recovery of the calls in arrear; and also, that the secretary should not be removed, except by a resolution passed at a general meeting, of which fourteen days' notice should be given to every shareholder.

The committee and auditors were re-appointed, and a vote of thanks passed to the Chairman and officers of the company.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, said he felt gratified at the renewed mark of confidence placed in him, and they might rely upon his unremitting attention for the benefit of the concern.—The proceedings then terminated.

WHEEL EDWARD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 2, Artillery-place, Finsbury, on Friday.

Mr. W. L. CUMBELEGE in the chair.

Mr. ENNOR (the secretary), read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last, and the following report, from Capt. T. Carpenter and H. East:—

Wheel Edward, March 1.—The diagonal shaft is down 6 fathoms 2 feet below the 54 ft. level. Martin's winze, sinking below the 51 ft. level, is down 3 fms.; the lode in the western end of winze is 5 ft. wide, worth 40s. per fm. This winze was commenced immediately east of the shaft of ore; the main part of the bunch will be met with in course of sinking. The lode in the 54 ft. level east is worth 30s. per fm.; driving by six men, at 6s. per fm. The lode in the 51 ft. level, in the 54 ft. level east is worth 10s. per fm., stopping by four men, at 3s. per fm. The lode in the 41 ft. level, in the 54 ft. level east is worth 12s. per fm. The lode in the 41 ft. level is 4 ft. wide, worth 17s. per fm., driving by six men, at 8s. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 41 ft. level west is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, muddle, and spots of copper ore; driving by four men, at 4s. 10s. per fm. We weighed at Calstock Quay, February 29, December and January ore, 69 tons 6 cwt., and we hope to sample by the end of March about 90 tons of good quality copper ore.

Mr. ENNOR observed, that Mr. W. Watson had that morning received a report on the mine from Capt. J. T. Phillips, of Wheel Zion, which had been placed in the hands of the committee, and which it was thought desirable to read. Under date Aug. 4, Capt. Phillips reported as follows:—

Wheel Zion, March 4.—For me to make any remarks on the extent of this sett, or the distance the levels have been extended, would be altogether superfluous. The operations have been carried on in a very proper and mining-like manner, and I am pleased to say, brought to a successful issue. The lode in the 54 ft. level east appears to be large, no south wall in sight; an improvement has taken place here since you have passed through a small cross-course, which is now about 15 ft. behind the end; the composition of the lode is good, mixed with gossan, and a very kindly spar, producing about 3 tons of ore to the fathom, worth 10s. per ton. A winze has been sunk in the bottom of the 54 ft. level, 12 fms. east of engine-shaft, from which point a pair of men are stopping west, where the lode will produce 4 tons to the fathom, worth 12s. per ton; this shoot of ore appears to be from 4 to 5 fms. long. In the 41 ft. level the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and muddle, and a very promising character, producing 2 tons per fm., worth 7s. per ton. In the 41 ft. level there is a large kindly lode producing stones of copper ore; the killas here appears to be a little improved, probably you are getting near a cross-course. There appears to be a more white, soft, and, if possible, a more congenial channel of ground coming into the flat-rod shaft, from the north, with very beautiful droppers of ore falling into the lode; this, no doubt, will be found to have a very beneficial effect on the lode in going deeper, which is your most important object to carry forward. The men were in full course of working when we inspected, and the lode in all the levels was good, as this may not be the case when the wind is in another quarter, you may require additional ventilation, which can be done most effectually and the most economically in the way Capt. Carpenter proposed, viz., by a communication with Arthur, or an air-shaft in the eastern part of the mine. There is one point to which I beg to call your particular attention, in reference to other lodes, which to the present time have shown nothing more than favourable indications; and this is to the favourable channel of ground now in the bottom of the flat-rod shaft, apparently dipping to the south; being persuaded that this channel of ground will have a beneficial effect on these lodes, at deeper levels, when they fall in contact with each other. The sinking of the flat-rod shaft, as previously stated, is your first object, in order to get deeper levels, driving through the ore ground which is being laid open at the 41 and 54 ft. levels; every object which came in the way of this should be turned aside for a more convenient time.

Mr. LIBRI said, that as Capt. Carpenter was present he would, no doubt, be happy to answer any questions in reference to the operations at the mine.

Capt. CARPENTER expressed his willingness to give every information in his power.

Mr. LIBRI enquired if they were likely to raise sufficient ore to meet the costs for the next three months?

Capt. CARPENTER replied, he could safely say that the produce would cover the costs; and by the end of the present month they would probably sample 50 tons.

Mr. C. POWELL wished to know the amount of the cost-sheets?

Capt. CARPENTER: About 7000, for two months.

Mr. FORD asked if the produce calculated on was for ore in sight?

Mr. ENNOR said, it was for ore in course of dressing.

Mr. P. WATSON enquired how far they had to drive to reach the boundary line?

Capt. CARPENTER: About 25 fms., including the 5 fms. held in reserve. The ground varied, and was sometimes hard; but it invariably happened that the richer the lode, the softer the ground became.

Mr. NORTON remarked, that it would take nine months to complete the driving.

Mr. W. WATSON thought it could be accomplished in a much shorter time, by placing six men to drive from Wheel Arthur towards Wheel Edward, and six from Wheel Edward towards Arthur.

Capt. CARPENTER believed that the boundary might be reached by driving in the manner proposed by Mr. Watson, in about four or five months.

Mr. LIBRI had caused the mine to be inspected some 15 days since, and had received a most encouraging report.

Capt. CARPENTER never, in the course of his experience, knew the mine to look so well as it did at present. They had a good course of ore in the 34 ft. level east, and also in the winze in the bottom.

Mr. FORD would like to know if Capt. Carpenter could give any information about the shaft which was being sunk?

Capt. CARPENTER could not at present, but in five or six weeks they would reach the level.—Mr. P. WATSON asked what was the estimated value of the lode from which the stones on the table were taken?

Capt. CARPENTER considered it worth 40s. per fathom.

Mr. C. WATSON enquired if the specimens before them were from the 10 west, on the north lode in Wheel Arthur, going towards Wheel Edward?

Capt. CARPENTER replied in the affirmative.

Mr. C. WATSON considered that they were likely to have a valuable lode in the winze sinking beneath the adit, 10 fms. west of it, and it was probable the same lode would be found in Wheel Edward.

The subject then dropped; and Mr. ENNOR read the financial statement for the quarter, from which the following particulars are condensed:—

Balance last audit	£532 12 2
Copper ore sold	1441 0 2
Carriage of ore	5 10 3
Whin shivers, sold Wood Mine	2 7 6
Calls received	1336 0 0 = £3517 13 3
Mine costs, Oct. to Jan.	1335 13 10
Accountant	16 13 0
Sundries	5 9 8 = 1337 18 6

Balance in favour of mine £1950 14 9

The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance in favour of the mine, 401 12s. 7d., which with contingent assets, 1919s. 2s. 2d., would, if realised, leave a balance of 1959s. 14s. 9d. to the credit of the company.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the accounts and reports.

Mr. JOHN OLIVER would like to ask Capt. Carpenter a question in reference to the accounts. He saw that the mine costs for Nov. were 464s. 17s. 8d., whilst those for January only amounted to 314s. 2s. 11d. He wished to know what cause so large a difference was?

Capt. CARPENTER explained, that the ore were sold every two months, and the dues varied in amount. They were in the habit of paying dues bi-monthly, consequently for the month in which they were charged the cost-sheets were heavier than when they were not. Independent of which, the stores purchased, such as coal, &c., were taken in stock, and entered in the succeeding cost-sheet.

The accounts and reports were then received and adopted.

Mr. ENNOR said, that the question of the Chancery suit, Libri v. Bettley and others, was in a fair way of being settled; and the committee now asked the shareholders to pass a resolution, enabling them to arrange it on such terms and conditions as they might think proper.

After some observations from the Chairman, Messrs. Powell, Libri, Watson, and others, a motion to that effect was unanimously adopted.

Mr. ENNOR now called attention to a letter from Mr. W. Watson, applying for an increase of salary. The letter was received February 23, and was brought under the notice of the committee on the 25th, who came to the determination of recommending at the general meeting an increase from 4s. to 6s. per month.

Mr. NORTON did not think they were fairly remunerating their captain, and he

would suggest that his salary also be increased. They were now paying him 3s. 3s. per month, and he would move that it be raised to 4s. 4s. per month.

Mr. C. WATSON quite agreed with Mr. Norton, but thought that Capt. Carpenter's salary, if increased at all, should be 5s. 5s.

Mr. NORTON assented, and the motion was agreed to.

The committee of management, Messrs. Libri, Norton, Seward, Cumbelege, and C. Watson were, on the motion of Mr. Ford, re-elected for the ensuing quarter; and after a vote of thanks and confidence to Messrs. W. Watson, T. Carpenter, and H. East, which was duly acknowledged, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee, the meeting separated.

WHEEL EMMA (BUCKFASTLEIGH) MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders in this company was held at Totnes, on Wednesday, Mr. J. E. SQUARRE in the chair.

A large number of shareholders were present. The accounts, of which the following is a summary, having been previously audited, were passed:—

Balance due to the purser, Dec. 5, 1855	£168 12 4
Labour cost for Nov.	238 1 4
Dec.	187 9 11 = 574 3 5
Liabilities to Dec, 1855	545 8 6
Trade-men's bills to March	124 7 3 = £1301 8 6
By sale of ore	1130 1 3
Timber, Brook Wood	17 9 1
Ditto, Wheel Treeby	12 2 6 = 1165 12 10
Leaving	£ 135 10 8
February cost	£180 19 3
Agency	13 13 0
Liabilities, as per list	420 8 0 = 615 0 2

Total balance against mine £ 750 10 10

The accounts showed that the total expenditure on the mine had been 2417s. 3s. 9d., of which 990s. 6s. 6d. had been for labour, and 1426s. 17s. 3d. for plant and materials. A call of 5s. per share (1000s.) was made.

Capt. SPRAGUE stated that there was from 800s. to 900s. worth of ore dressed.

The following reports, of Mr. Jehu HITCHINS and Capt. Sprague, were read:—

Feb. 20.—Permit me to state that, having again to-day inspected this adventure, I am much gratified to find the expectations of my former report are, as far as the workings have since progressed, been fully realised. The adit end, which had then been extended into a less productive and, for a short distance, smaller part of the lode, yet presented such a kindly appearance, that I anticipated it would soon again become ore, which has been the case; for it is not only yielding from 1 to 2 tons of yellow sulphate and some crystallised oxide of copper in blue-spar occasionally, varying in quantity, but has opened out to 3½ or 4 ft. wide, with well-defined walls, and, in my opinion, most promising to hold on both in depth and length, as the lode where seen in the back in advance of the end westerly is of a most promising character. In the past two months there have been two tribute pitches working in the back, west of the shaft—one with two men at 4s., and the other with four men at 3s. in 11; these, with the ore from driving the level, &c., have given 90 to 100 tons. At present there are three pitches set, with four men in each, at the respective tributes of 4s., 3s., and 2s. in 11, from which the mine produces a proportionately increased quantity, according as the ore may hold up. It being so good at so shallow a point below surface is a very extraordinary although not an isolated case; therefore, a falling off, should such suddenly happen, which, however, I do not much fear, will in nowise, in my opinion, materially alter the fair prospects of this most fortunate discovery, held, too, on such very liberal terms. The engine-shaft has been completed to the adit, and sunk 5 fms. below on the course of the lode, which is full 3 ft. wide, and very promising throughout, having ore occasionally in either end. This looks well, as about this point the lode is in driving the adit. The engine-shaft is now down to the depth of 3 fms. 4 ft. below the adit level, in which the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, capel, and ore, looking very promising for producing large quantities of ore at a deeper level. The ground is very easy for sinking. We have set 7 fms. certain for 771, and when completed, the shaft will be 12 fms. under the adit. We have three pitches working in the back of the adit level, the best of which I expressed in 3s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. in 11. We have now about 90 tons of ore dressed, upwards of 70 tons of which are on the wharf at Totnes. The wheel for pumping is in full operation, and no doubt, from present appearances, it will put the mine down 60 or 70 fms.—J. SPRAGUE.

March 4.—The adit has been driven 3 fms. 4 ft. in the last month; the lode is now about 3½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, fluor-spar, and copper ore, and will yield about 1½ ton per fm. of yellow copper ore. The engine-shaft is now down to the depth of 5 fms. 4 ft. below the adit level, in which the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, capel, and ore, looking very promising for producing large quantities of ore at a deeper level. The ground is very easy for sinking. We have set 7 fms. certain for 771, and when completed, the shaft will be 12 fms. under the adit. We have three pitches working in the back of the adit level, the best of which I expressed in 3s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. in 11. We have now about 90 tons of ore dressed, upwards of 70 tons of which are on the wharf at Totnes. The wheel for pumping is in full operation, and no doubt, from present appearances, it will put the mine down 60 or 70 fms.—J. SPRAGUE.

Mr. Jehu HITCHINS was appointed superintending, and Capt. James Sprague resident, agent of the mine.

The draft license to search for minerals over the extensive property of the Earl of Maclefield was read, and ordered to be completed; also the following report from Mr. Jehu HITCHINS thereon:—

Feb. 28.—This extensive tract of land having, as you inform me, been granted to you by the Earl of Maclefield for a term of 21 years, at 15th dues of the produce, subject to the general clauses and other conditions of mining sets, I have, at your desire, during the last two days, carefully gone over, and, as far as I have been enabled to do so, examined the mineral character and prospects. I find, on reference to the map thereof, that it comprises an area of about 4000 acres of land: in length from east to west, the usual run of mineral veins of this district, over three miles, with a proportionate width from north to south, wholly surrounding and immediately adjoining the now justly celebrated Wheel Emma and its two neighbours, Brook Wood and Wheel Treeby, as also the old Wheel Emma Mines, with the stratification common to all of them—viz., clay-slate, or killas of the Cornish miner. As yet there have been no workings whatever on this property, but it is certain that the lodes on the mines last named run into both east and west, and from indications I have observed, there is every reason to believe that the lode expressed in my report on Wheel Emma, that parallel lode exist both in that set as well as in the lands now under consideration, more especially to the north, where at two points at least, somewhat apart, are broils, or supposed outcrops of a lode, to be seen, which should at once be opened upon in different places, and, if found to be (as I suppose) a strong and regular vein, will not only run for a considerable distance through the property, but likewise into the Wheel Treeby set. There are also other indications more or less distinct to be proved, as well as known cross-courses, within these limits, which latter may fairly be expected to beneficially affect the former where the intersection takes place, in all probability, to a productive extent. In addition to this belief being entertained by myself, other mine agents of long experience and known judgment have not only expressed a like opinion, but have gone further, by applying, and I am informed offering premiums, for grants of these lands, as also properties adjoining, so that however highly I think of it, I am also giving the generally received and entertained expectations of the vicinity, rather than an isolated and individual judgment. I, therefore, feel that I scarcely need say more in recommendation, and that I am relieved of part of the responsibility in saying that you are perfectly warranted in going to the extent of any fair outlay necessary to fully prove such veins, as I have no doubt you will find within these limits.—Jehu HITCHINS.

An additional call of 6s. per share was made to work this extensive ground, in which a very fine gossan lode, carrying ore, resembling in character the Wheel Emma lode, had been cut since the date of Mr. Jehu HITCHINS's report.

All the parties present subscribed for their proportion of shares in this grant.

GAWTON UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Fuller, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. DUTHOIR in the chair.

Mr. FULLER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report:—

March 1.—In laying before you our report of this mine, we must beg to remark on the great change and improvement that has taken place in the 24 and 36 ft. levels, driving west from the engine-shaft, and consider it will be advisable to drive these levels with a proper force of men, so as to make the greatest speed in driving, to open up this valuable lode as quickly as possible, as we are of opinion that it will continue to improve when open towards the junction with the south lode, which we cannot expect to be driven on, but are unable to speak positively, not having a dial to work it out. The 24 and 36 ft. levels are now about 31 fms. west of engine-shaft; the lode in the end is now about 9 ft. wide, and, if all the lode be taken down, will turn out full 4 tons of ore per fm. It has improved in the last 6 ft. driving, and should, we think, be forced on by six men, who would work night and day. The lode is hard: we have set to-day 6 ft., to drive and cut through the lode, at 14s. per fm.; this end will be as wide as two common levels, but we consider it necessary to be so, in order to see all the lode in driving. The 36 ft. level has now been driven about 29 fms. west of engine-shaft, and the last 6 feet driving has opened into a large lode, the north wall of which we have not as yet seen; the lode is letting out a large stream of water, which, until drained, will be difficult to work; it has let down all the water from the 24, which was last month flowing with water, but is now dry; this looks well for a large open lode, and a course of ore from the 36 to the 24, and I have every reason to believe that a few fathoms more in this end will cut it. As there is a little ore all through that part of the lode discovered, but not much of any value yet, six men should be kept at work in this level, night and day, until it be driven west sufficiently far in a good lode as to put a rise up through to the 24, to ventilate and to take away the ore. The 36 cross-cut is driven west and south towards the great south lode about 5 fms., and suppose we may have about 7 fathoms more to cut this lode, which we think a very important point to push on for, and which lode we have no doubt is the best of the two, from the appearance on the back and its run or direction being that of the best lodes in the county for making ore, and, if productive, will lay open a new mine. We may have 20 fms., or a little more, to drive on the course of the lode to the junction, but not more than one-third that distance across the angle in the cross-cut; and never was there a greater mistake made by a miner than that by Capt. Mitchell in his report in reference to this end. This cross-cut is not to be driven on by three men and three boys, at about 5s. per fm., and no time should be lost in cutting this important lode, which has not been seen below the surface. About 7 fms. west of the engine-shaft is the rise on a short shoot of ore, from which you have some fine specimens of ore, from which you have risen about 6 fms. There is still a good lode in the stopes going up, which will turn out 2 tons of ore per fm.; this rise ought to be put through to the 24, to ventilate the 36, and if not done, the men through the summer will not be able to do fair work, for want of air, having now nothing but a single shaft to ventilate the mine. This shoot of ore is gone down in the bottom of the 36 ft. level, and is much better going down than up in the rise, and will, we expect, much improve in sinking; therefore, the engine-shaft ought to be sunk with all speed by six men and three labourers, at 40s. per month, but it will require six men a month to prepare for sinking, by cutting pit and barrow or tramroad around the shaft, which must be done before we commence sinking. A rise must also be put through from the 24 to the 12, where there is not more than 5 fms. to go through to ventilate the mine; this can be done for 2s. 10s. per fm. It is of importance to give good air to the mine to carry off the foul air, and enable the miners to work. In the depth end there is a fine grey lode, and the end ought to be driving, as it is a most important point for that part of the mine. Under the great cross-course, and where the lode appears to be

strong and productive, the lode is 8 ft. wide, with ore, and will turn out 1 ton per fm., but is hard, and will cost 10s. per fm. to drive; but this work being of importance, will be a matter of consideration. We have sampled 30 tons of ore, worth from 4s. to 5s. per ton, and have several tons more of coarse stuff, that might have been sampled had there been floor room. This is, we consider, one of the best sets in the county of Devon, if properly worked, having so many large lodes in it, which have to a certain extent been proved to be productive, and when opened up, it will prove a most valuable dividend-paying mine.—J. HAMLEY; J. TARTHEWKEY.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Mine cost—Oct.	£147 4 7
Ditto, Nov.	103 6 0
Ditto, Dec.	57 11 3
Damages to land	143 1 8
Royalties	22 9 7
Merchants' bills	163 17 6 = £339 10 7
Balance last account	£ 71 1 6
Arrears of call	197 17 6
Shares sold	225 0 0
Calls—Stainsby's account	21 15 0 = 515 14 0

Balance against company £123 16 7

Mr. FULLER said Capt. Burgan had been called upon to resign, and had done so. A SHAREHOLDER wished to know whether Davidson's shares had been sold?

The CHAIRMAN replied, that 30s. per share had been received for the shares, and credited in the balance-sheet.

Mr. OFFORD enquired how much more had been spent than the 80s. per month, estimated to be the cost; as he considered great evils arose through calculating less?

Mr. FULLER said it would be seen by the accounts that the cost had varied from 104s. to 135s. per month—they having been misled by Capt. Burgan. He (Mr. Fuller) had been carrying on the mine himself, having paid 145s. out of his own pocket. They ought to have had a call upon the last occasion, as operations had been crippled for want of money.

Mr. LIBRI considered it would be most satisfactory to the committee and secretary to have an auditor, and he would move that one be appointed.

Mr. OFFORD seconded the resolution, and after making some enquiries as to the price paid for driving, observed that it was extraordinary had times for the mine, as the captain could not tell how far they had to drive for want of a dial, which he believed would cost about 10s. 6d. He had not much confidence in a captain that would make such an excuse, and did not think they could depend upon any suggestions from him.

Capt. Chas. Thomas had inspected the mine, and they had better adjourn the meeting until they could obtain his report. There had been a great deal of trifling for the last six years, and they ought not to decide upon working it with a spirit. He believed the mine was worth double the amount of the shares, and it was only necessary to get it into better repute.

After a lengthened discussion, Capt. Staples, Messrs. Christian, Stewart, Duthoir, and Torkington, were appointed a committee of management, and Mr. Islip, auditor. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings were adjourned until Friday.

At the adjourned meeting, held yesterday, the report of Capt. Chas. Thomas was presented, and it was agreed to adopt the suggestions, and to carry them out a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

BEDFORD CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Fuller, Threadneedle street, on Tuesday. Mr. FULLER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting, and the following statement of accounts:—

Balance from last account	£166 15 10
Arrears of calls	18 10 0 = £185 5 10
Mine cost, Oct.	£ 67 14 7
Ditto, Nov.	63 13 2 = 134 7 9
Balance in favour of company	£ 53 18 1

Mr. BALCOMBE said, if it were proposed to pass the accounts, he should oppose it, if there was a sum of 500s. received by Mr. Fuller, and which ought to have been carried to the credit of the mine. At a former meeting, it was agreed 500s. worth of shares should be sold, to prevent the necessity of making a call. Mr. Weatherly became the purchaser, and gave two cheques for 70s. and 30s., and four acceptances of 100s. each, drawn at one, two, three, and four months. The two cheques and two of the bills were produced, and Mr. Balcombe added that another of the bills was amply secured, and Mr. Offord had issued a writ for the fourth.

The CHAIRMAN said, as the contract was not completed, he considered it a private transaction, and the bills had been renewed.

Mr. DALTON wished to know how much of the 500s. had been received?

The CHAIRMAN replied 100s.

Mr. DALTON referred to the resolution passed for disposing of 1000 shares for 500s., and enquired why it was not inserted in the balance-sheet?

The CHAIRMAN: Because it was a private matter altogether.

Mr. BALCOMBE insisted that the money was received on account of the company.

Mr. DALTON said credit must be given for the money received. The Chairman could not mean to tell them that the 1000 shares were not sold; upon the face of the resolution he had just referred to, Mr. Weatherly would not have purchased the 1000 shares, except for the purposes of the mine, and it was nonsense to say that it was a private transaction.

The CHAIRMAN replied, that Mr. Weatherly had obtained the shares, and sold them to other parties. He had taken legal advice, and should act upon it.

Mr. BALCOMBE then moved that the statement of accounts, not being in accordance with the printed resolution of the

BRITISH MINES.

carbonate of lime, fluor-spar, and mundic, spotted throughout with lead ore; we are now driving on its course, where it presented a very favourable appearance. In my report of Feb. 12, I stated that I should have 120% worth of lead, and 280% worth of zinc ore ready for the market in about a month from that date; since that time we

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, March 7, 1856.

COPPER.			BRASS (sheets).....p. lb.		
Sheeting and bolts.....p. lb.	11 0	0	Wire.....p. lb.	11 0	0
Bottoms.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Quicksilver.....p. lb.	1 0	0
Old (Exchange).....p. lb.	10 0	0	Foreign.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Best selected.....p. lb.	12 0	0	To arrive.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Tough cake.....p. lb.	12 0	0	In sheets.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Tin.....p. lb.	12 0	0	English, blocks.....p. lb.	10 0	0
South American.....p. lb.	11 0	0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels).....p. lb.	10 0	0
IRON.			Ditto, Refined.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Bars, Welsh, in London.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Banca.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Ditto, to arrive.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Straits.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Nail rods.....p. lb.	10 0	0	TIN-PLATES.		
Stafford, in London.....p. lb.	10 0	0	IC Charcoal, 1st quality.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Bars.....p. lb.	10 0	0	IC Ditto 2d quality.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Hoops.....p. lb.	10 0	0	IC Ditto 3d quality.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Sheet, single.....p. lb.	10 0	0	IC Coke.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Fig. No. 1, in Wales.....p. lb.	10 0	0	IC Ditto.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Refined metal, ditto.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Canal, plates.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Bars, common, ditto.....p. lb.	10 0	0	In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Ditto, railway, ditto.....p. lb.	10 0	0	YELLOW METAL SHEETING.....p. lb.		
Ditto, Swed. in Lon.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Stirling's Non-laminated.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Surface Ralls.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Ditto, forge.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Stirling's Patent (Glasg.).....p. lb.	10 0	0
Staffordshire Forge Fig.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Toughened Pigs (Glasg.).....p. lb.	10 0	0
Welsh Forge Fig.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Ditto Wales.....p. lb.	10 0	0
LEAD.			Indian Charcoal Pigs.....p. lb.	10 0	0
English Fig.....p. lb.	10 0	0	In London.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Ditto sheet.....p. lb.	10 0	0	MANGANESE.		
Ditto red lead.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Ground.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Ditto white.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Glensan Lump.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Ditto patent shot.....p. lb.	10 0	0	Nassau ditto.....p. lb.	10 0	0
Spanish, in bond.....p. lb.	10 0	0			
American.....p. lb.	10 0	0			

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.
Thirty days' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The percentage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 64 for Glensan, and 70 and 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—The position of copper has improved. Iron has had a downward tendency. Lead is easier. Spelter nominally the same. Tin continues quiet, but steady. Tin-plates are without alteration.

COPPER.—This article has not been pressed on the market in very large quantities under fixed prices; orders given out have nearly cleared off all that was offering at a reduction in value. The demand for exportation has much improved, and the trade altogether appears to have undergone a favourable change. The standard of ores has risen, which will certainly create a degree of firmness amongst smelters, and probably promote a better feeling with buyers generally. Merchants having orders in hand should not omit to avail themselves of the present opportunity to secure what little remains at anything less than fixed rates, otherwise prices may greatly stiffen, and prevent the possibility of contracting on any better terms than those demanded by the combination. Ores sold at Swansea on the 4th inst. amounted to 1823 tons; the quantity announced to be brought forward for sale on the 11th inst. is 1631 tons, and on the 25th 1970 tons.

IRON.—During the past week the market for English bars has been considerably shaken, by several parcels being offered, principally by Liverpool houses, at greatly reduced prices. The impetus that was given to the market some short time since, by the announcement of the Czar being disposed to treat with the Allies, has been entirely counteracted by the forcing of such sales; speculators, who bought in anticipation of an advance, finding buyers have not come forth so readily as was expected, and having specified for their iron to be delivered about this period, are somewhat puzzled to meet the prompts as they become due. There are also several hundred tons of second quality Staffordshire bars for sale, at prices in close competition with those asked by the Welsh ironmasters, and unless a better demand springs up, makers will be compelled to make some concession before long; for whilst so much iron is offering, buyers will rarely operate, except on terms favourable to themselves. The Conference at Paris appear to be proceeding satisfactorily, and should they be the means of peace being proclaimed between the European powers, the probability is that the value, as well as the consumption, of iron would gradually increase. Under these circumstances, it is not likely that any serious decline will be more than temporary. Sheet iron differs so widely in price, according to brand and the stock of makers, that it is rather difficult to quote an average price; we may mention, however, that business has been done as low as 10s. per ton, and in some instances we believe as high as 13s. for noted brands; a good quality of sheets can be bought at 11s. 6s. to 11s. 10s.; and hoops, 10s. 10s. to 10s. 15s., shipped f.o.b. in London. The shipments of Scotch pigs in the North have increased, but as yet are less than those of the corresponding period of last year. Until to-day the market has assumed a steady appearance, not differing more than 1s. to 2s. per ton; but to-day, on 'Change, mixed numbers were quoted at 66s. 6d., and even 66s. would not have been refused, had such an offer been made. We subjoin a few remarks from Glasgow:—"At the beginning of the week our pig-iron market was steady, the price advancing, under the influence of a great demand for shipment, from 67s. to 69s. cash for mixed numbers, warrants. The immediate wants of shippers being freely supplied by makers, the price has again receded to 67s., at which we close nominally to-day (Thursday), after several transactions at 67s. 3d. to 66s. 6d., according to terms of delivery and payment. All No. 1 may be quoted 68s. 6d.; No. 3, 66s.; No. 1, American brands, 70s. to 72s. 6d. cash, against bill of lading.

LEAD.—In the absence of orders for export, the market has become a shade easier in price, but good quality of pig is still quoted 26s. 10s.; an inferior kind could be bought at 26s. per ton.

SPELTER.—Little or nothing is doing in this metal. The market remains at former prices. The stock here on Feb. 29 shows a consumption of only 220 tons during the month, the quantity being 3638 tons; so trifling a decrease has not been known for some time past, and is considerably under the average.

TIN.—English is very quiet, but smelters evince no disposition to give way in the least. Foreign is also inactive, and remains unchanged in value.

TIN-PLATES.—A fair number of shipments are taking place, but principally at prices accepted previously to the late advances in them.

STEEL.—At present there is no enquiry for Swedish.

QUICKSILVER.—The price still remains at 1s. 9d. per lb.

GLASGOW, MARCH 6.—The peace news received in the beginning of this week, coupled with a very good return of shipments on Tuesday, caused the market to advance to 68s. 6d., buyers. This improvement has not, however, been maintained, the closing price to-day being 66s. 9d. sellers, 66s. 6d. buyers, with a dull feeling. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 72s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 68s.; No. 3, g.m.b., 66s. 6d. Shipments for week ending March 1:—Foreign, 2548 tons; coastwise, 6785=9333 tons. In the corresponding week of 1855 they were:—Foreign, 2402 tons; coastwise, 7326=9728 tons.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 6.—Since our last report, our metal market has been very quiet, without presenting any feature of moment, and although a fair amount of orders is reported to have arrived by the *Persia*, prices are still rather tending downwards. Manufactured Iron of the cheaper makes is offered at reduced rates, and more anxiety is evinced to enter orders; this remark applies chiefly to the makers of inferior qualities, best brands being still firm, at unaltered prices. It is not improbable, however, that the tone of the market would considerably improve should there be a good influx of orders from the United States, and which may be reasonably expected, as from the universal reports stocks on the other side are small, and ill-assorted. Scotch Pig-iron has been in good request, and has fluctuated from 67s. to 68s. for warrants, mixed numbers, f.o.b. at Glasgow, closing to-day at the former price. The shipments for the week show an improvement on recent shipments, although they are still less than they were in the corresponding week of last year, as will be seen by the following statement:—Shipments for present week (to March 4), 9333 tons; ditto corresponding week of last year, 9728 tons; showing a decrease of 395 tons. English Tin is unaltered in price, although the demand is scarcely so brisk as it has been. Tin-plates are offered more freely, at prices rather in favour of buyers than otherwise; indeed, for good assortments, sellers are disposed to make a concession of 6d. per box. Lead, if anything, is dearer; the demand continues good. For Copper, also, orders are not scarce, and although Chilean continues to be offered at a reduction—say, of at least 2s. per ton—English is unaltered in price. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8s. 10s. to 8s. 12s. 6d. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 129s. per cwt.; common bar, 130s.; refined block, 135s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 10s. 6d. to 35s. per box; coke,

10s. 29s. 6d. to 30s.—Lead: Sheet, 26s. per ton; pig, 25s. to 26s. 10s. per ton.—Zinc (sheet), 31s. per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 12s. per ton; best selected ditto, 12s. 6d. per ton.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19s. to 19s. 10s. per ton; fagot, 20s. 10s. to 21s. per ton.

MINES.—The improved tone of the market which we noticed as having occurred in the latter part of last week, was not of long continuance, and business in mining shares this week has been particularly dull, with a downward tendency in the price of shares, both in dividend and other stocks. Numerous sellers have appeared in the market, and the heavy dividend mines have some of them fallen more in proportion than purely speculative concerns. There can be little question that the scarcity of money is the main cause of this reaction, for whilst 7 and 8 per cent. can be had for money in the City, those who are able to realise large profits on speculative property are tempted to do it, although they may be receiving 12 or 15 per cent. in dividends. Besides, good progressive mines, known to be coming into a dividend state, and upon which, therefore, a rise in price of shares is anticipated, are more sought after than those which have within the last few years risen so considerably. Among such as we may hope to see paying dividends before many months are Craddock Moor, North Robert, Cliffland and Wentworth, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Gilmar, East Rose, Wheel Emma, and Gonamena, and in all these businesses has been doing. Amongst mere speculative mines, but such as offer more than usual prospects, are West Rosewarne, North Unity, Hender, Rosewarne and Herland, Trevelyan, Wheel Grenville, South Condurrow, West Grenville, Gernick, Uny, Wheel Edward, Carvath, Devon Buller, and a few others, which we may refer to next week, and thus answer more completely the numerous enquiries we have of late received on the subject.

At South Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on the two months' working of 4648s. 1s. 10d., and a dividend of 4960s. (10s. per share) was declared, leaving 3271s. 9s. 8d. in hand. To pay the dividend, nearly 3000s. was taken from the old balance in hand, but in the accounts the income tax for six months (326s.) was charged, and the costs have been heavy, as explained in the report, by the large quantity of timber required in connection with Richard's shaft, together with a new boiler, &c., for the steam whim. The ends on the different lodes are worth in the aggregate 193s. 10s. per fm.; a rise over the 70 fm. level, 100s. per fathom; a rise over the 50, 40s. per fm. Richard's shaft is sunk 57 fms. below surface; the south part of the lode is in the shaft, and worth 30s. per fm., sinking for 4s. 4s. per fm. Eight stopes, worth on an average 40s. per fm., being worked for 2s. 7s. per fm. During the past two months the discoveries have been greater than the ores sold, but from the bad state of Broad's shaft, which is the only one available for drawing the stuff from the north, or richest lode, the returns could not be increased; shares have been dealt in at 35s. to 35s. 5d., but left off flatter. Bassett, 39s.; Craddock Moor, 42s. to 44s.; Gonamena, 23s. to 23s.; West Rosewarne, 44s. to 5s.; Rosewarne, notwithstanding the improvement, again receded to 11s. 11s., with a dull market; Grambler, 11s. to 12s.; West Caradon, 13s. to 14s., and in request; North Bassett, 41s. to 42s.; West Bassett, 35s. to 36s.; Cliffland and Wentworth, 17s. to 17s.; Wheel Kitty (Leland), 9s. to 10s.; Trevelyan, 27s.; Mary Ann, 19s. to 19s.; Bedford United, 9s.; Alfred Consols continue flat; Great Alfred, 2s. to 2s.; South Tolgus, 14s. to 14s.; Sortridge Consols flatter, at 3s. to 3s.; Grenville receded from 2s. to 1s. 2s.; Great Wheel Vor, 4s. to 4s. Garreg has improved; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is yielding 15 cwt. of lead per fm. Herodasfoot looking much better, and the great rise in lead will materially assist the mine. East Gunnis Lake, or South Bedford, rather flat, owing to the heavy and rather unexpected call of 5s. per share. Wheel Uny, 6s. North Busy is reported as looking well, and a considerable improvement reported in the 32 fathom level at Devon Buller. At Wheel Clinton, a promising speculation, near Falmouth, a call of 2s. per 512th share has been made; the engine-shaft has been sunk 11 fms. below the adit; when down to the 20, a level will be driven east and west upon the lode, which on the beach, at low water mark, contains good lead. East Pools have been in request at 200, but few sellers are found; Condurrow, 13s. to 14s., buyers; Tincrofts have been flat, at 4s. to 4s.; Swanpool, 3s. to 4s., sellers; Botallack, 20s. to 21s. At Ding Dong meeting, held on Monday, a dividend of 3s. 10s. per 672th share was declared, and about 2000s. added to the balance in hand. The prospects of the mine are said to be good. Boscan has this week declared its first dividend, of 3s. per 240th share, leaving upwards of 3000s. in hand. At Wheel Emma meeting, the accounts showed a balance against the company of 750s. 10s. 10d., and a call of 5s. per share was made. The report, which will be found in another column, is of a very satisfactory character, and leads to the supposition that the mine, before long, will be a profitable one. Mr. Jehu Hitchens has been appointed inspecting agent, and is to furnish a monthly report. A grant of a large tract of mining ground, of about 4000 acres, belonging to the Earl of Macclesfield, and now called the Wheel Emma extension, has been made to the company, and a call of 6s. per share made to try it; according to Mr. Hitchens, the prospects are flattering. At North Robert meeting, the report was very satisfactory, but it was considered advisable to make a call of 15s. per share, so as to prevent the necessity of discounting any ore bills, thus placing the mine in a good position, so that the costs will be paid up two months before the returns. At the next meeting, about the beginning of June, there will be ore bills in hand and ore sold for two months, for which the costs will be paid. The returns will continue to increase.

The Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, MARCH 1.—Borlington, 3s. 2s. 2s.; Great Alfred, 3s. 2s. 2s.; South Tamar, 6s.; Sortridge Consols, 4s. 4s. 3s.; South Condurrow, 3s. 3s. 3s.; Tamar Consols, 2s. 2s. 2s.; West Caradon, 13s. to 13s.; Wheel Arthur, 8s.; Wheel Mary Ann, 19s. to 19s.; Wheel Grenville, 2s. 2s. 2s.; Wheel Kitty (Leland), 9s. to 10s.; Wheel Edward, 5s. MONDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13s. to 13s.; Borlington, 1s.; East Pool, 20s. to 20s.; East Buller, 5s. to 6s.; East Rose, 6s.; Great Alfred, 3s.; Lady Bertha, 1s. to 1s.; North Frances, 10s. to 10s.; Rosewarne and Herland, 4s. to 4s.; South Tamar, 6s. 6s. 6s.; Trevelyan, 27s. 27s. 27s.; South Condurrow, 13s. 13s. 13s.; Trevelyan, 27s. to 27s.; Vale of Towy, 30s. 30s. 30s.; West Caradon, 13s. to 13s.; Wheel Alfred, 2s. 2s. 2s.; Wheel Arthur, 10s. 10s. 10s.; Wheel Russell, 3s.; Wheel Uny, 5s. to 5s.; Wheel Edward, 5s.; Wheel Zion, 25s. 25s. 25s.; 2s. 2s. 2s. TUESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13s.; Craddock Moor, 42s. to 44s.; Devon Buller, 2s. 2s. 2s.; East Rose, 6s. 6s. 6s.; Great Alfred, 2s. 2s. 2s.; Gonamena, 23s. to 23s.; North Bassett, 41s.; Rosewarne and Herland, 4s. to 4s.; South Caradon, 30s.; South Tamar, 6s.; Sortridge Consols, 3s. to 3s.; St. Day United, 13s.; Trevelyan, 27s.; West Caradon, 13s. to 13s.; Wheel Arthur, 8s. 8s. 8s.; 5s. 5s. 5s.; Wheel Crebhor, 3s. 3s. 3s.; 5s. 5s. 5s.; Wheel Kitty (Leland), 9s. 9s. 9s.; Wh. Edward, 5s. 5s. 5s.; 5s. 5s. 5s.; Wh. Zion, 13s. WEDNESDAY.—Hender, 4s. to 4s.; North Bassett, 41s. to 42s.; Rosewarne United, 11s. to 11s.; Sortridge Consols, 3s. to 3s.; Vale of Towy, 30s. to 31s.; West Caradon, 13s. 13s. 13s.; 13s. 13s. 13s.; Wheel Trevelyan, 27s. 27s. 27s.; Wheel Grenville, 1s. to 1s. THURSDAY.—Bedford United, 9s. to 9s.; Botallack, 20s. to 20s.; Cliffland and Wentworth, 17s. 17s. 17s.; Devon Buller, 2s. to 2s.; Great Vor, 4s. 4s. 4s.; Hayle Consols, 4s.; Hawkmoor, 10s. to 10s.; North Bassett, 41s.; Providence, 6s. to 6s.; Borlington, 1s.; South Tamar, 6s. 6s. 6s.; Sortridge Consols, 3s. 3s. 3s.; South Condurrow, 13s. 13s. 13s.; 3s. 3s. 3s.; South Condurrow, 13s. 13s. 13s.; Tavy Consols, 12s. 12s. 12s.; Vale of Towy, 30s. 30s. 30s.; Wheel Arthur, 10s. to 11s.; Wheel Wrey, 11s.; Wheel Russell, 11s. to 12s.; Wheel Uny, 5s. to 6s.; Wheel Edward, 4s. 4s. 4s.; 4s. 4s. 4s.; Wheel Zion, 25s. 25s. 25s.; 2s. 2s. 2s. FRIDAY.—Condurrow, 14s.; Hingston Down, 6s. 6s. 6s.; Hender, 4s.; Rosewarne United, 11s. 11s. 11s.; 11s. 11s. 11s.; South Frances, 35s. 35s. 35s.; 35s. 35s. 35s.; Silver Brook, 12s.; Swanpool, 3s. to 4s.; West Caradon, 13s. 13s. 13s.; West Rosewarne, 4s. 4s. 4s.

The Mining Subscription Rooms Official List of transactions:—

MONDAY.—Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 2s. 2s. 2s.; North Buller, 6s. to 6s.; Wheel Harriett, 5s. 6d. to 10s.; South Condurrow, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; Wheel Zion, 25s. 30s. 32s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 19s.; Hawkmoor, 11s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.; Sortridge, 3s. 4s. 4s.; Tavy Consols, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; Pedn-ar-dra, 1s. 1s. 1s. to 1s.; Wood Mine, 4s.; Boiling Well, 9s. to 10s.; Wheel Kitty (Leland), 10s.; Wheel Grenville, 2s. to 2s. TUESDAY.—Nantes and Penrhwy, 1s. 1s. 1s.; Wheel Grenville, 2s.; Wheel Arthur, 10s. to 10s.; Alfred Consols, 13s. to 13s.; South Bassett, 39s.; St. Colum United, 9s. to 10s.; North Frances, 10s. 10s. 10s.; Sortridge Consols, 3s. 3s. 3s.; Great Alfred, 2s. to 2s.; Sortridge and Bedford, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Hawkmoor, 12s. 6d.; Wheel Zion, 1s. to 1s.; Sortridge Consols, 3s. to 3s. WEDNESDAY.—Old Russell, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; Hawkmoor, 10s. 6d. 3s. 3s.; East Rose, 6s. to 6s.; Alfred Consols, 14s.; North Bassett, 41s.; Wheel Uny, 6s.; Wheel Arthur, 12s.; Swanpool, 5s. 5s. 5s.; 5s. 5s. 5s.; South Buller and West Penstrathal, 1s. to 1s.; Rosewarne and Herland, 3s. to 4s.; Sortridge Consols, 3s. 3s. 3s.; Lady Bertha, 19s. to 21s.; Wheel Bassett, 39s.; Carvannall, 9s. to 10s.; Cliffland and Wentworth, 15s. to 16s.; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 2s. to 2s.; East Wheel Rose, 6s. 5s. 6s. 6s.; Trevelyan, 20s. to 22s.; Wheel Harriett, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Devon and Courtenay, 16s. 6d.; North Ding Dong, 4s. to 4s.; Alfred Consols, 13s. to 13s.; Swanpool, 7s. 5s. 6d.; 6s. 7s. 8s.; Cliffland and Wentworth, 14s. to 15s.; South Buller and West Penstrathal, 1s. to 1s.; Sortridge Consols, 3s. to 3s.; Hawkmoor, 3s. to 3s.; West Colcombe, 3s. to 3s.; Lady Bertha, 21s.; Carvannall, 9s. to 9s.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—

SATURDAY, MARCH 1.—Alfred Consols, 11; Great Wheel Vor, 4s. 4s. 4s.; St. Day United, 1s. 1s. 1s. to 1s. 1s. 1s. MONDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13s. to 14s.; Great Wheel Vor, 4s. 4s. 4s.; Wheel Grenville, 2s.; St. Day United, 1s. 1s. 1s.; Vale of Towy, 31s.; Lady Bertha, 21s. 3d. TUESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13s. to 14s.; South Tamar, 6s.; Wheel Arthur, 9s. to 10s.; Sortridge Consols, 3s. to 3s.; Wheel Grenville, 1s. to 1s.; Wheel Edward, 4s.; St. Day United, 1s. to 1s.; Great Wheel Badden, 10s.

WEDNESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13s. to 14s.; Tincroft, 4s. to 4s.; Boiling Well, 9s.; Wheel Wrey, 11s.; Wheel Kitty (Leland), 9s.; Sortridge Consols, 3s. THURSDAY.—Bedford United, 10s.; Wheel Edward, 5s.; Great Wheel Vor, 4s. to 4s.; Alfred Consols, 13s. to 14s.; Sortridge Consols, 3s.; Wheel Grenville, 1s. to 1s. FRIDAY.—Boiling Well, 9s.; Bedford United, 9s.; Sortridge, 3s. to 3s.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

SATURDAY, MARCH 1.—In London, 2340 cakes copper and 900 pigs lead from Spain, 169 cases zinc from Belgium. MONDAY.—In London, 800 slabs tin from Holland, 65 cases 14 cakes zinc Belgian. TUESDAY.—In London, 67 cases 27 cakes spelter, and 280 pigs lead from Antwerp. WEDNESDAY.—No arrivals. THURSDAY.—In London, 400 pigs lead from Spain, 300 slabs tin from Holland, 65 cases 14 cakes zinc from Belgium. FRIDAY.—In London, 409 bars iron from Sweden, 915 slabs tin from Singapore, 95 packages zinc from Rotterdam.

In Saltpetre, there has been considerable activity during the week, and prices have again shown an upward tendency. In anticipation of the peace negotiations being brought to a favourable issue, and the consequent removal of the restrictions which would follow as desirable a consummation, speculators have shown a disposition to purchase at slightly higher rates, and most descriptions may be said to have advanced 6d. per cwt. At auction, about 3000 bags found ready purchasers. Refraction 1½ was disposed of at 31s. to 31s. 6d.; refraction 5½, 32s. 6d. to 33s.; refraction 3½, 33s. 6d. to 34s.; and privately some 5000 bags changed hands at similar quotations. In the past week 558 tons were landed, and 336 tons were taken for home consumption. The present stock consists of 4653 tons, ending March 1, 2339 tons were imported, against 1946 in the preceding year: 1802 tons were taken for home consumption in the same period, whilst in 1855 only 1790 tons were withdrawn from the warehouse, thus showing an increase both in imports and consumption. From Calcutta, we learn that the market was inactive, but fine qualities were firm in price. The stock at the Bazaar is computed at 30,000 maunds.

In Brimstone, we have no alterations to note, and quotations remain as last week—rough, 6s. 10s. to 6s. 12s.; roll, 9s. 10s.; and flour, 11s. 10s.

In the Bullion Market, prices are nominal. The arrivals of the precious metals to England during the week include—From Melbourne, per *James Baines*, 80,000 ozs. of gold, valued at 320,000s.; from the United States, per *Persia*, 700,000 (140,000s.); from the West Indies, 219,000s.; from the Peninsula, per *Sultan*, 3159s. The *Emma*, *Admiral*, and *Lightning*, are on their way from Port Phillip, and each is expected to bring a considerable quantity of gold. The *Dawson* has sailed from Sydney, but has no gold on freight. The shipments include 470,589s., ex the *Eurus*, from the East; 40,705s. in specie, and 10,200s. in jewellery, ex *Atrato*, for the West Indies. The 140,000s. brought in by the *Persia* has been taken for the Continent, as also a great portion of gold per *James Baines*.

The Ticketing at Swansea, on Tuesday last, comprised 1823 tons of copper ore, which realised 29,405s. 15s.—of which 1005 tons were from the Cobro Mines, producing 15,807s. 14s.; Chili, 374 tons, 8557s. 14s. 6d.; Knocknashon, 137, 1507s.; North Wales, 38, 138s. 2s.; British Slag, 97, 304s.; French Slag, 58, 87s.; Namaqualand, 69, 1971s. 16s. 6d.; Burra Burra, 15, 267s.; Cape, 12, 242s. 4s.; African, 17, 328s. 18s.; and one parcel from Namaqua (prod. 31) sold at 34s. 6s. per ton.—On Tuesday next, 1631 tons will be sold, from Cobro, Cuba, Chili, Namaqualand, Spanish, Holyford, London, and French Slag.—On March 25, 1970 tons will be sold, from Cobro, Dartmouth, Namaqualand, Berehaven, Chili, Knocknashon, Ballymurtagh, Namaqua, Peninsula, Ballygahan, South Manx, Galway, Barilla Slag, Dhurode, French Slag, Walwich Bory Mining Co., Ophir, Wheel de Villiers, Cape.

At Pool Ticketing, on Thursday, 3120 tons of copper were sold, realising 20,473s. 8s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average price, 6s. 11s.; average produce, 6½; average standard, 138s. 2s.; quantity of fine copper, 210 tons 9 cwt.; 5353 tons of copper ore will be sold at Redruth on Thursday next.

At South Wheel Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 639s. 7s. 10d.; ore sold, 5607s. 17s. 6d.=9177s. 3s. 4d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, December and January, 3595s. 15s. 8d.; dividend, 10s. per share (4960s.); leaving balance to next account, 5274s. 9s. 8d. The number of workmen employed for the two months was 166, at the average gettings of 3s. 9s. 7d. per man per month; tributers, 39; average gettings, 5s. per man per month.

At Condurrow Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 23s. 9s. 9d.; copper and the ore sold, 3754s. 15s. 9d.; property tax allowed, 19s. 10s. 6d.=3797s. 10s. 6d.—Mine cost, Dec. and Jan., 2128s. 15s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 399s. 19s. 1d.; dues, 1-20th, 187s. 14s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1081s. 6s. 3d. A dividend of 4s. per share (1024s.) was declared. Capt. N. Vivian reported that, from present appearances, they would raise against the next sampling 100 tons from the eastern part of the mine, 120 tons from the Llandow lode, and 150 tons from the south lode, and from other places sufficient to make the sampling 400 tons.

At Boscan Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 39s. 12s. 6d.; tin sold, 4483s. 13s. 8d.=4415s. 6s. 2d.—Mine costs, Oct. Nov., and Dec., 2256s. 6s. 9d.; lord's dues, 175s.; merchants' bills, 933s. 0s. 1d.; sundries, 66s. 2s. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 1051s. 17s. 2d. A dividend of 3s. per share (720s.) was declared, and an available balance of 334s. 17s. 2d. carried to the next account.

At Par Consols meeting, on Feb. 26, the accounts showed—Expenditure for four months, ending Dec. 1855, 16,631s. 17s. 8d.—Amount received for copper ore, 16,633s. 10s. 8d.; ditto for black tin, 6129s. 10s. 3d.=22,763s. 0s. 11d.; leaving a profit balance of 6151s. 3s. 3d.; balance brought from end of Aug., 5312s. 14s. 9d., together 11,463s. 18s. A dividend of 1s. per share was declared, leaving 5031s. 18s. to credit of adventurers. A resolution was passed, authorising the charge of 2s. 6d. to be hereafter payable to the purchaser for each and every transfer. The next meeting will be held on 1st July next. A full abstract of the accounts can be seen at the office of Mr. Poulkes, Old Broad-street. A report will be

At the Gawton United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Duthoit in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of £23, 16s. 7d. The assets over liabilities were estimated at £538, 5s. 11d. Capt. Staples, Messrs. Chapman, Duthoit, Stewart, and Torkington, were appointed the committee of management, and Mr. Telford auditor. The proceedings were adjourned until Friday. At the adjourned meeting, held yesterday, the report of Capt. Chas. Thomas was presented, and it was agreed to adopt the suggestions, and to carry them out on a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At Thomas's United Mines meeting, on Feb. 29 (Mr. Field in the chair), it was resolved—That the said adjoining East Darze, in which operations have been suspended, and for the possession of which Mr. Pugh has commenced an action of ejectment, be given up; and that the future explorations of the company be confined to Cwm Sebon, under which name it will be carried on in future.

At East Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Feb. 5, the accounts showed—Mines cost, £15, 14s. 3d.; Nov., 1855, £12, 12s. 3d.; leaving balance against mine, £3, 12s. 3d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Mr. S. Symonds was appointed purser, and Mr. P. Vincent, of Camborne, surgeon of the mine. Capt. S. S. Noel reported that the sett is traversed by several east and west lodes of great promise. It is extensive, and situated on the western side of the granite range, passing through some of the most productive tin and copper mines of the adjoining parishes of Illogan and Camborne. On the north it is bounded by West Trevoal and Gernick Tin and Copper Mines, which have yielded a fair quantity of mineral for the ground explored. The general indications of the mine there is little doubt it will repay the cost of opening a valuable property. Capt. R. Richards and W. Truman also reported favourably of the ultimate prospects of the undertaking. (Since the meeting, we understand they have discovered a north lode, being the one which Mr. Pryor's party in the last working, under the name of Carwinen, operated upon, and returned 30 cwt. of tin in sinking a pit between 5 and 6 fms. The lode was lost in driving west in the edit level. This lode they have now discovered, and find it to be between 3 and 4 ft. wide, producing good specimens of tin.)

At Mount's Bay Mining Company meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Mines cost and merchants' bills, from June to Feb., 3445s. 4s. 9d.; Balance from Liverpool purser, 241, 11s. 10d.; calls, 4007s. 9s. 7d.; materials, 341, 11s. 6d.; tinstuff, 14s. 1d.; leaving against mine, 334s. 16s. 1d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Messrs. Wannon and T. Carruthers were appointed auditors; and the purser authorised to take the necessary steps to obtain outstanding calls. Capt. J. Richards and D. Hamilton presented a detailed report of the work done since the general meeting in April.

At Phoenix Great Consols Mine meeting, on Feb. 26 (Mr. J. W. West in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 897, 1s. 1d.; sundry small accounts, 18s. 2d.; 1077s. 3s. 8d.—Cash received, 437, 12s. 1d.; leaving balance against mine, 615, 11s. 8d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. In consequence of a requisition from the shareholders, the operations of the mine are to be discontinued during the money pressure, and no liabilities, other than absolutely necessary, will be incurred. The purser announced that the mine is now in 750 shares, the remainder having been resigned or forfeited.

At South-West Phoenix Mine meeting, on Feb. 26 (Mr. C. Loxton in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2051, 13s. 1d.; mines cost, Dec., 1854, 222, 6s. 1d.; ditto, from Jan. to Dec., 1855, 397, 10s. 6d.; sundries, 207, 17s. 10d.; 2857, 7s. 11d.; Cash received, 2457, 17s. 1d.; leaving balance against mine, 427, 10s. 11d. A call of 5s. per share was made. It was stated that, in consequence of a requisition, the works have been suspended since Dec., 1854, and no agents or officers paid, except one man, who has charge of the material. Owing to the forfeiture and relinquishment of shares, the number is now reduced to 1499.

At Wheel Edward meeting, yesterday (Mr. W. L. Cumberlege in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 5327, 12s. 2d.; copper ore, 1411, 0s. 2d.; carriage of ore, 5d. 10s. 3d.; whin shovels sold, Wood Mine, 27, 7s. 6d.; calls, 13567, 13s. 3d.—Mines cost, October to January, 1855, 135, 10s. 10d.; account, 167, 13s. 1d.; sundries, 3s. 9s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 19507, 14s. 9d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance in favour of mine, 407, 12s. 7d.; with contingent assets, 19197, 2s. 2d.; would, if realised, leave a total balance of 19597, 14s. 9d. to the credit of the company. Captains T. Carpenter, H. East, and J. R. Phillips reported on the favourable prospects of the mine; and a resolution was passed, empowering the committee to settle the pending Chancery suit on such terms as they might deem fit.

At North Wheel Robert meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. Bastow in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 377, 11s. 1d.; calls in arrears, 5s. 5d.; call made last meeting, 12677, 10s. 2d.; bills receivable, 10567, 2s. 6d.; carriage of ore, 296, 11s. 0s. 1d.; 23907, 0s. 1d.—Mines cost, Nov., Dec., and Jan., 1855, 14s. 1d.; lord's dues, 135d. 0s. 3d.; on account of eastings and crusher, 2007, 10s. 11s. 1d.; discount, 217, 3s. 7d.; calls in arrears, 677, 10s. 6d.; balance at bankers, 657, 12s. 11d.; which, with cheque for 2007, in hand, leaves balance in favour of mine, 2637, 12s. 11d. The estimated receipts and payments for the next three months show a balance against the mine of 727, 14s. 1d. per share was made, which will produce 7507. It is expected that this will be the last call, as the improved prospects of the mine are of a character to warrant the belief that it will be long paid dividends. Mr. Jas. Wollerston reported on its present position and future prospects. In the cross-cut north in the 62 the lode had been intersected. In the 52 the lode had been gradually improving during the last three months, and is now large, very kindly, and yielding fully 2 tons of good ore per fm. In the 42 the lode has also been more productive, is now 5 ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of rich ore per fm. In a winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 30 is worth 2 tons per fm. The two stops in the end of the back are worth 2 tons per fm., and the other 3 tons of good ore per fm. The rise going up is yielding 2 tons per fm., and the Trial shaft in the western ground is progressing favourably. They propose continuing the sinking until its depth corresponds with the 42 in the eastern mine. The lode in the shaft has improved during the last month, and the 30, west from the shaft, is still being driven, and present the most kindly appearance, and should not be discontinued. Altogether the state of the mine is highly satisfactory, and it is evident from nearly every part of the mine that the time that they are opening ground for that will make large returns at a corresponding trifling tribute. The sample for the quarter have come up to expectation, and there is every prospect they will continue to increase both in quality and quantity. They propose for the future to sample monthly, and commenced on Friday last with 93 tons, estimated to realise 7507, and will continue to advance.

At North Wheel Damsel meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. James Lane in the chair), convened for the purpose of receiving an explanation as to certain overcharges alleged to have been made by Mr. Pryor, amounting in the aggregate to 1387, 9s. Mr. Pryor attended, and took the various items *seriatim*, and showed how the discrepancies had arisen. It appeared from various statements made, that in May, 1854, the adventurers came to a resolution that the western part of the mine should be abandoned, and the materials sold. In conformity with this resolution, the first sale took place in June of that year, another in Aug., and a third in Oct., and it was now affirmed that Mr. Pryor, contrary to his own suggestion, had during this period increased, instead of decreasing, the company's expenses, more especially the salaries of Capt. R. Pryor and Mr. Pearce, the clerk, the latter of whom was in the receipt of 2s. per month, whilst during the active working of the mine he had at one period only 2s., and subsequently 4s. per month for his services. In reply to this charge, Mr. Pryor stated that he had no control over the clerk, as he received money on account of the materials sold, and deducted that amount from it, contrary to his wishes. He did not, however, think him overpaid, because he devoted the whole of his time to the affairs of the company. So with Capt. Pryor, and he would leave it to any practical man in Cornwall the shareholders chose to name to decide as to whether there were any overcharges, and would abide by his decision. The next charge was, that Mr. Pryor had put up the engine for sale at a period of unusual depression, when it was not likely to realise its market value. Mr. Pryor, in reference to this, stated that it was offered at auction three times, and that upon each occasion he bought it in for the shareholders, and had actually by so doing been the means of saving the shareholders the loss he had purchased it for, 2707, he advised Mr. Nicholson of the fact, at the same time offering it to the company at the price paid by himself. The reply was, that nothing could be said on the subject until the shareholders were furnished with Mr. Pryor's accounts. In the meantime, Capt. Price was consulted as to the value of the engine, and he gave an opinion that it was not worth 2707, and the company then declined to take it. With regard to the overcharge of 15s. for the rent of the Vogue stamps, Mr. Pryor said that he only charged what he paid himself for them. He had been in the expense of 75s. in repairing them, and he had paid a new wheel, and the second year, instead of 207, he increased the rent to 307, which would account for the difference. Mr. Pryor then called on to refund 75s., received by him in October, 1853, for a piece of ground belonging to the Trevelthan sett, which was the property of the North Wheel Damsel adventurers, and a receipt was put in to prove that the sett was granted to Messrs. Pryor and Field, as trustees for the North Wheel Damsel adventurers. Mr. Pryor explained that he was under the impression that the company had repudiated the lease of the land, and he had since paid for four new leases, his expenses for which would exceed by 11s. 2d. the sum received by him from Mr. Mitchell, but he was quite prepared to give up the leases, if the shareholders would relieve him from responsibility. The meeting separated, with the understanding that Mr. Pryor was to hand over the leases of Lower Trevelthan sett to the secretary, to furnish a debitor and creditor account of the expenditure of the 75s., and that an experienced agent be appointed by the adventurers to examine the salaries paid to the agents.

At Lady Bertha Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Thomas Nicholls in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 181, 10s. 8d.; calls received, 2767, 1s. 1d.; ore sold, 4187, 13s. 7d.—Mines cost for Nov., Dec., and Jan., 6537, 13s. 9d.; sundries, 117, 17s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 377, 1s. 3d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed balance against the mine, 8137, 2s. 7d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Goss reported that the lode in the end of the 10 fm. level is worth 2½ tons per fm., with every indication of further improvement. The lode in Tregeon's winze is worth 3 tons per fm., and likely to improve; and judging from the character of the lode in the 10 east and west of this winze, and that in the winze, it is anticipated the 20 will open up valuable ore ground. Moyle's shaft, 80 fms. east of the western boundary, is 7 fms. below the surface; the lode is of a promising character, producing rich stones of copper; it has become more compact, and is producing saving work. At surface, 400 fms. of least have been cut, and the water will be 130 feet high in the centre of the sett, and will be available for any water-power required. In the past three months 14 tons of ore have been sampled, and there are now at the mine 60 tons, estimated to realise 2507. Capt. Goss calculates the returns for the ensuing quarter at 150 tons of copper ore, worth about 9007, and muddle, 507, 9507; whilst, on the other hand, the costs, including merchants' bills, will amount to about 12007. It was objected by Mr. Seccombe that the costs were excessively heavy for so young a mine, but Mr. Cooke thought there was not another mine in the locality sampled so much ore as Lady Bertha, considering the time it had been worked; next to the Devon Great Consols, it was the most wonderful mine in the county. It was to him an extraordinary thing that such a mine should be neglected by the public, but he could only attribute it to the tone assumed in the management of the London office. He had it from reliable authority, that Mr. Peet had taken occasion to depreciate it. Mr. Milford had told him that, on calling at the office, some significant remarks were made by Mr. Peet as to the buncy of the mine; that Mr. Peet did not take that interest in their affairs which he ought, was evident in the fact that, though within three-quarters of a mile from the mine last week, he did not take the trouble to visit it. As a secretary, he had nothing to say against him, but he nevertheless considered it an unfortunate circumstance that he was ever connected with the mine, and he would use his influence to remove the office. Mr. Williams defended Mr. Peet from the imputations thrown out against him. Mr. Hallet said it was only just to Mr. Peet to state that, though he had frequently called at the office, that gentleman had never spoken to him on the subject in any way. Mr. Peet explained that a circumstance alluded to occurred in Nov. last, and in any way, Mr. Peet was a stranger to him, called at the office, and made some allusion to the payment of dividends; he might then have said something about the mine being rather buncy, but it was not with any intention to depreciate it; he had always endeavoured to do his duty as a secretary conscientiously and honestly. After some further observations, the subject dropped, and the meeting separated.

At Wheel Emma (Buckfastleigh) meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Total expenditure on the mine, 2417, 2s. 9d., of which 9907, 6s. 6d. was for labour, and 14907, 17s. 3d. for plant and materials. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. Staples stated that there was from 8007, to 9007, worth of ore dressed. Mr. John Hitchens reported on the favourable indications presented by the mine, and advised a spirited prosecution of the undertaking. The company have also taken an extensive sett, comprising 4000 acres, from the Earl of Maclesfield, on lease for 21 years, at 1-15th dues. It is surrounded by, and immediately adjoins, Brook Wood and Wheel Treby, as also the old Wheel Emma, and has the stratification common to them all—clay-slate and kyllas. This grant has been inspected by Mr. John Hitchens, who considers that the adventurers are perfectly justified in testing it by a fair outlay. An additional call of 6s. per share was made for that purpose.

At South Wheel Ellen meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Mines cost and merchants' bills, Dec. and Jan., 7337, 5s. 6d.—By balance division of cost, 7s. 5d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 7337, 18s. 1d. A call of 11s. per share was made. The engineer, purser, and agent, were authorised to purchase a winding and crushing engine.

At Carvannall Mine meeting, on Feb. 25, the accounts showed—Calls received, 2817, 12s.; ore sold, 10197, 12s. 9d.—13017, 4s. 9d.—By balance last audit, 727, 1s. 10d.; mines cost and merchants' bills, Nov. and Dec., 11817, 7s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 477, 15s. 2d. A call of 3s. per share was made.

At Great Wheel Fortune meeting, on Feb. 29, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 7417, 10s. 5d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, from Oct. to Jan., 3917, 5s. 8d.—17237, 2s. 2d.—Calls received, 7887, 2s. 8d.; tin and copper ores sold, less dues, 28307, 13s. 11d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 11347, 5s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At Bedford Consols Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Fuller in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 537, 18s. 1d. A dispute having arisen respecting the alleged appropriation of 5007, by the Chairman, it was agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, and the proceedings were adjourned.

At Wheel Unity bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the balance in favour of the mine was 2137, 6s. 3d. A call of 1s. per share was made, to pay for the horse pumping machine.

At Cubert United Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Mocatta in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against adventurers of 837, 2s. 1d. (less arrears of call due). A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The appointment of Mr. Foulkes as secretary was confirmed, and the committee and auditors re-appointed. The proceedings, which are fully detailed in another column, appeared to give great satisfaction to all present, and terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and other officers.

At the North Staffordshire Consols Mines general meeting, on Saturday (held by adjournment from Feb. 9), at the office of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company, Liverpool-street, City (the Earl of Devon in the chair), the accounts having been audited and passed, showed a balance in favour of the mines of 2937, 6s. 8d. The report of the agent was read and fully discussed, when it was resolved, that a call of 2s. per share be made.

The Lydford Consols committee met on Tuesday, to allot the 1500 forfeited shares, in accordance with a circular issued to the shareholders, when it was found that 1928 shares had been applied for. By the report from the agent this week, it was observed that the lode has just been cut in the 25, where there is every prospect of meeting with a considerable improvement.

At the Durdere Mine committee meeting, on March 1, it was decided to issue 1000 of the unallotted shares, at 12s. 6d. per share, to the shareholders, in aid of the working costs of the mine, and to extend operations. A considerable number of them have been taken already, and it is anticipated the whole will be subscribed for. The ore from the mine, recently arrived in Swansea, are in the sales for March 23.

At the Kerry Silver-Lead Mining Company meeting, advertised for last Monday, no shareholders attending, the proceedings were necessarily postponed.

Nanteos and Penrhyn, Wh. Wrey Consols, Wh. Exmouth and Adams, Wheel Frank Mills, Cwm Erfin, South Tamar, East Black Craig, Vale of Towy, Foxdale, have sold lead ore.

Boscan, United Mines (Tavistock), Trefoil, Great Beam, Wendron Consols, Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), have sold black tin.

Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes) sold for Feb. 13 tons 8 cwt. 0 qr. 22 lbs. of black tin, for 9657, 8s. 8d. We are glad to notice the monthly increase of the returns from this mine, and we have no doubt, from Captain Thomas's reports, to see it soon in the Dividend List.

From Nanteos and Penrhyn, on Feb. 27, 20 tons of lead ore were sold, which realised 13s. 17s. 6d. per ton.

Wheel Guskus has sampled 28 tons of copper ore, the produce of four weeks' raising; and sold a parcel of black tin, which realised 3367.

Wheel Ludcott (Liskeard) has this week sampled 51 tons of lead ore, and from its proximity to Wheel Wrey, it is likely to become one of the prizes of 1856. Between Wheel Wrey shaft and Ludcott Mine there is a cross lode, or east and west lode, which underlies from 5 to 6 ft. in a fathom, passing into Ludcott sett; and from the fact of rich underlies of ore making in Wheel Wrey to the south, or close under the cross lode, and a productive lode to the south of it also in Wheel Ludcott, this mine will, no doubt, before long return large quantities of lead ore.

Herodfoot Mine is looking better than for some time past. The lode in the 105 fm. level south is worth 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The 82 and 117 fm. levels will shortly be in this ore ground. They had sampled 55 tons of lead ore.

At Keswick Mine, considerable improvements have taken place. The lode in the 30 fm. level north is worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm.; the 40 south 12 cwt.; and the same level north 30 cwt. of ore per fm.

At Cranford Mines, an important improvement has recently taken place. The ore brought to surface is found to be very rich, and comes out in large blocks; the lode is from 8 to 9 ft. wide, bearing copper ore throughout.

At West Collicombe, a discovery has been made, which promises to be of great importance: a stone of copper ore assayed by Mr. Harvey produced 25½.

From Swanpool Mine, Captain J. Trewen reports that the lode in the winze sinking below the 20, west of engine-shaft, was producing 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The tribute department was looking very well. They shipped 38 tons 9 cwt. of lead for Neweast last week, and expect to sample about 40 tons next week.

At Withiel United Mines, some important improvements have recently taken place. Capt. H. B. Goss reports that the lode in the end of the 10, south of engine-shaft is worth 24 tons of good quality ore per fm. In the back they have about 2000 tons of ore under the 20, and a tribute, at a cost to surface of 4s. 6d. per ton, including every expense. The lode in the 20 and south is worth 12 tons of ore per fm., with good indications of improvement. When this end is extended to the boundary of the sett, which it will be in about 7 fms. more driving, they will have 4000 tons of ore open for tribute, that will be sent to surface at a cost of 5s. per ton. Capt. Goss is of opinion, taking into consideration the large quantities of iron ore in the mine, which will return a profit, coupled with the prospects for a yield of copper and other materials in the north part of the mine, and also the important discovery in the 10, south of the lode, that the south of Withiel, that there is nothing wanting to bring the latter into a dividing-paying state but a vigorous prosecution of the undertaking.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—Divers Mines—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Brynford Hall, Carnvor, Condurrow, Ding Dong, East Wheel Margaret, Gossnaw, Great Wheel Vay, Hingston Down Consols, Lisburne, Marke Valley, Nether Heath, North Wheel Bassett, Pen Consols, Phoenix, Rosewarne United, Sorridge Consols, South Crinnis, South Tolgus, South Wheel Frances, Tincroft, Trehan, Trethellan, Trewatha, United Mines (Gwenap), Vale of Towy, West Bassett, West Caradon, West Wheel Seton, Wheel Bassett, Wheel Buller, Wheel Clifford, Wheel Portescue, Wheel Kitty (Uny Leland), Wheel Mary Ann, Wheel Seton, Wheel Trevelyan, Wheel Wrey, Wicklow, General Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company of Ireland.

Mines—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Balmoon Consols, Ballyvanny, Boiling Well, Boringdon Consols, Bronford, Buller and Bassett United, Calstock United, Cambrian, Caradon Consols, Cliffland, Westwath, Craddock Moor, Cwmdyke Rock, Devon Wheel Buller, Dyrnwyn, Durdere, Eaglebrook, East Buller, East Bassett, East Goldscope, East Rosewarne, East Wheel Rose, East Wheel Wrey, Gellelhoron, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Great Hewas United, Great Wheel Alfred, Halamanning and Croft Gorthal, Herward United, Kelly Bray, Leland Consols, North Buller, North Staffordshire Consols, North Wheel Robert, Old Trewether Consols, Pen-and-drea United, Penzance Consols, Nanteos and Penrhyn, Perran Wheel George, Rhoswydol and Bachelard, Silver Brook, South Buller and West Penwithral, South Garsen, South Wheel Croft, Swanpool, Trebarvah, Trefoil, United Mines (Tavistock), West Poberro, West Rosewarne, Wheel Edward, Wheel Hender, Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), Wheel Mary Great Consols, Wheel Trefusis, Wheel Uny, Wheel.

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORIGINALLY.—South Zinn, Wh. Grenville, Wh. Ludcott. In Foreign Mines, the market has been neglected; the only business done yesterday was in Cobalt at 67 to 68, and United Mexican, 3½. In other securities of this description the prices remained without alteration worthy of notice.

The Gold Mining Share Market is altogether neglected, not a single transaction took place yesterday, and the prices marked were merely nominal.

LIVERPOOL METAL TRADE.

Particulars of COPPER ORE, COPPER REGULUS, BAR COPPER, AND SILVER ORE, imported at Liverpool during the month of February, 1856.

Date.	Ship.	Where from.	Copp. ore.	Copp. reg.	Bar copper.	Silver ore.
Feb. 5	Vandal	Ambriz	30 tons	50	.....	.....
8	Petehelae	Cellan	30	50	.....	.....
8	Ann Baldwin	Flaminio	300	300	.....	.....
9	Silas Wright	New York	120	.....	.....	.....
11	John Felle	Soquimbo	38	163 bars	390 tons.	.....
11	Energy	Buenos Ayres	.....	50 bars.	.....	.....
14	Milan	Lejorhon	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Eothien	Valparaiso	178	.....	65 tons.	.....

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Sold on the 27th February.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Nanteos and Penrhyn	20	£13 17 6	.....	.....
Wheel Wrey Consols	72	£20 17 6	.....	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Wheel Exmouth and Adams	50	16 15 0	.....	R. Mitchell and Son.
ditto	50	13 10 6	.....	ditto
Wheel Frank Mills	10	15 5 6	.....	ditto
Cwm Erfin	40	£17 18 6	.....	Walker, Parker, & Co.
South Tamar	60	£20 19 0	.....	.....
East Black Craig	21	13 19 0	.....	J. H. Meredith.
Vale of Towy	27	13 17 6	.....	J. P. Eyton.
ditto	31	12 2 0	.....	Sims, Williams, & Co.
ditto	19	12 10 0	.....	ditto
ditto	14	8 10 0	.....	ditto
Foxdale	100	£17 8 6	.....	J. F. Eytton.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons.	c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Boscan	12	8 2 28	£51 5 0	£1010 9 5	Blanco.
ditto	9	14 30	80 10 0	784 11 6	Bulltho.

Unit.	Mines (Tav.)	1 10	3 23	£76 0 0	£117 13 11	Calenick.
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Sold on the 26th February.	Tons.	c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Trefoil	6	5 3 22	£72 10 0	£436 11 1	New Blowing.
ditto	0	9 1 12	55 0 0	35 14 7	ditto
Great Beam	1	6 1 12	55 0 0	115 19 0	ditto
ditto	2	11 2 23	81 0 0	209 8 1	ditto
ditto	0	4 0 3	71 10 0	14 7 10	ditto
ditto	1	7 1 14	88 0 0	120 9 0	Daubuz.
ditto	1	11 1 0	81 0 0	126 11 3	ditto
ditto	0	9 3 17	62 0 0	30 13 11	ditto
ditto	0	2 3 10	77 0 0	9 19 4	ditto
ditto	0	11 1 2	74 15 0	41 2 3	ditto

Sold on the 1st March.	Tons.	c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Wendron Consols	7	14 1 14	£76 0 0	£586 12 6	Chyndour.
ditto	2	1 0 0	71 0 0	145 13 6	ditto
Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.)	8	15 0 14	74 10 0	632 6 2	Williams & Co.
ditto	1	2 0 3	44 0 0	48 9 2	ditto
ditto	3	11 0 5	74 10 0	264 12 9	Daubuz.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled February 13, and sold at Swansea March 4, 1856.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	85	13½	£14 9 0	Knockmahon	101	10½	£11 0 0
ditto	55	13½	14 9 0	ditto	36	10½	11 0 0
ditto	101	13½	14 9 0	British Slag	67	4½	2 0 0
ditto	100	14	15 3 0	ditto	12	2½	0 10 0
ditto	9	17	17 14 6	ditto	10	11½	10 0 0
ditto	110	13½	15 6 0	ditto	8	9½	9 0 0
ditto	102	13	15 0 0	Namagua	4	32	26½
ditto	81	13	14 0 0	Wh. Maria	32	26½	28 6 6
ditto	117	11½	11 18 6	ditto	28	26½	28 6 6
ditto	96	11½	12 0 0	Springbok	9	27½	30 0 0
ditto	63	23½	24 16 6	French Slag	58	3½	1 10 0
ditto	59	22½	23 16 6	North Wales	24	3½	2 15 0
ditto	12	16½	17 0 6	ditto	14	3½	5 3 0
ditto	11	6	13 13 6	Burra Burra	10	16½	10 14 0
Chill	90	19½	20 12 6	Cape	10	18½	19 14 0
ditto	73	21½	23 1 0	ditto	2	21½	22 12 0
ditto	60	21½	22 13 6	Namagua (T. L. Co.)	1	31	34 6 0
ditto	49	24½	26 3 0	African	14	16½	18 13 0
ditto	46	24	26 2 6	ditto	3	21½	22 12 0

Notices to Correspondents.

•• Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

STATISTICS OF THE METAL TRADE.—Mr. Wm. Johnston, metal merchant, of Glasgow, has just completed a very elaborate synopsis of the "Properties and Prices of the Metals chiefly used in the Arts and Manufactures," and the manner in which he has accomplished that extremely tedious task reflects the highest credit upon his tact and judgment. The sheet presents at one view an immense amount of information, of the greatest utility to all connected with the metal trades—the authorities quoted as having been consulted in its compilation being sufficient guarantee for its accuracy. Amongst the most important features, we may mention a diagram showing the prices of the principal metals on the first Saturday of each month during the last sixteen years, and tables giving the average prices for each year during the same period. There are also tables of the specific gravity, melting point, discoverer's name, and date of discovery of the several metals, with their order of hardness, ductility, malleability, heat-reflecting and heat-conducting powers, electrical conduction, fusibility, tenacity, &c.; the Birmingham wire and metal gauges, and the modern Belgian wire gauge, with their dimensions in decimals of an inch; thickness and weight of the several metals, tubing, &c., and their strength and power to resist pressure. The sheet, in fact, contains as much information in a condensed and tabular form as could be gleaned from a large number of books, and tedious research. It will shortly be ready for publication, and may be had at our office, where orders should be forwarded—Price, on a plain sheet, 15s.; on cloth and rollers, 21s., pre-paid.

With our next week's Journal, we shall publish a SUPPLEMENT, in which will appear Mr. R. TREDDINICK'S REVIEW OF MINING INDUSTRY UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, with a MAP and detailed DESCRIPTION of the entire BULLER and BASKET DISTRICT, showing what it has already done, and what may yet be anticipated from the working of the progressive mines now in course of development.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Sir: I am pleased to observe, from your valuable Journal that the Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions is pursuing its useful work. Permit me to recommend a plan which I think would much facilitate their object. I should recommend them to print, in such a form as tracts, accounts of some of the fatal boiler explosions as they occur, which I have no doubt many masters would be glad to buy for distribution amongst their men. I for one would engage to take some, as I find that men very soon become careless as to feeling boilers, though at first they are dreadfully frightened by stories they have heard of explosions; and I think that such short accounts as I have recommended above would keep up this wholesome dread.—A. H.: March 5.

GRANT WHEAL MARTHA.—"H. H."—We find upon enquiry that in consequence of the bad state of the weather, the operations during the winter have been very limited; but in a short time measures will be taken for vigorously prosecuting the adventure. The London offices are at Mr. Fuller's, Threadneedle-street.

WHEAL ENNA, AND THE BUCKFASTLEIGH DISTRICT.—Sir: In your valuable Journal of last week, Mr. Ennor makes some remarks on this district. He, like many others, can tell what is a good district, and also which is a good mine, when it is proved to be so; but, because he had not hitherto seen a good mine in this district, he condemned it, and has given his opinion that this was not a copper-bearing district. This appears to me something like that vague saying, by old Cornish miners, many years ago, that no copper would be found east of Truro Bridge; but we find it has been, and still continues to be, found many miles east of that spot; and it is now found on the side of the Dartmoor Hills, and in sufficient quantities to remunerate shareholders for their outlay. When I see a good mine, I know it to be a good mine, as well as Mr. Ennor, or any other person.—A LOOKER-ON: Buckfastleigh, March 5.

NORTH CARADON MINE.—Sir: Can any of your readers inform me where the offices of this company are removed to? I have heard nothing of its proceeding for a considerable time, and though I have made every enquiry, I have not succeeded in tracing its whereabouts.—A SHAREHOLDER: City, March 7.

Mons. "P. S." trouva les journaux pour lui à la Poste restante.

COLLIER'S HYDRO-PNEUMATIC VENTILATOR.—The following is an extract of a letter received from Mr. Collin:—"There is an error in the editorial note referring to my advertisement, which I should be glad to have corrected—that note intimates that one of my machines is at work at Ding Dong Mine. This is not the case. Capt. Truran, of Ding Dong, reported on the machine at Carn Galver. I shall be glad to see this set right in your next Journal, as it would do me harm to appear to take credit for what does not exist. I continue to receive most satisfactory reports of the circulating apparatus from Bassett Graze. The size of the tube is 2½ inches diameter, and the quantity of pure surface air forced into the extremity of the mine is at the rate of 9000 gallons per hour. It is an important fact that, immediately after blasting with gunpowder at the extreme ends of the levels, the smoke is instantly cleared out of them, and escapes by the perpendicular shaft, so that no interruption now occurs to the progress of the works beyond what would occur on the surface."—March 5.

PENBROKE AND EAST CHINIS.—"A Subscriber."—Our friend must be rather a young subscriber; for if he were in the habit of perusing our columns, he would have seen that, at every meeting, the names of the committee elected were duly reported. The gentlemen now in office are Messrs. Margetson, Beavan, Jackson, G. Smith, and H. James—names that are a sufficient guarantee for the company being properly conducted.

CARSON'S CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: The directors having from 1s. 9d. to 2s. in hand of the shareholders' money, to return upon the winding-up system, can any of your readers kindly inform me when they are likely to settle the matter, or furnish me with any information upon the subject? Being one of the largest holders of the scrip, and a reader of your Journal, which I at all times have found ready to give every information, will, I hope, serve as an apology for giving the trouble to insert this.—G. ROBERTS.

ITVBRIDGE MINE.—As we understand that a special meeting is convened, there is no necessity for publishing "A Shareholder's" letter. He should attend, and ascertain if his surmises as to the accounts be correct.

DURTON IDES ORR COMPANY.—We continue to receive complaints of the management of this company; and amongst them one shareholder writes, that he is threatened with legal proceedings unless a call of 2s. 6d. per share, made by the directors, is paid by the 17th inst. The board ought to call a meeting of the shareholders, to calmly discuss whether the affair had not better be at once wound-up; but if that be not done, the shareholders have another remedy, they can and must take proceedings in the Court of Chancery, to compel the stopping of this unfortunate adventure.

"A Bal Captain," on the mines in the Carn Breca range, shall appear in our next.

EAST WHEAL ROSE.—"A Subscriber" should apply to the pursuer for the information he requires; we have already expressed our willingness to publish the reports, if forwarded to us. This the shareholders should see to.

"B. F. M." (Broad-street).—The committee of management prepared and audited their own accounts; no scrip was issued to the shareholders until after the promoters had inundated the market with shares; while the secretary only prepared such reports as suited their purpose. According to all accounts, never were any mines worse conducted, or more nefariously managed—in fact, if the statements be true, there are grounds for an indictment for conspiracy.

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY.—We have received several complaints respecting the proceedings of this company, in not calling the shareholders together to inform them of the course they are pursuing. The reports are represented to be meagre and unsatisfactory; and upon shareholders applying at the office, we are informed they are not treated in a way they deserve, after investing their money in the undertaking. It is to be hoped that the directors will at once look into the matter, and prevent communications being published that will place them in a rather unenviable position.

—should obtain our Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms, where he will find the information he requires. The Glossary can be ordered of any bookseller or newsman, price 2s.

DEVON BRILLER AND BERTHA UNITED.—Sir: In your Journal of last week, it is stated that this sett has been taken up by Messrs. Gard, Sims, and Co., and divided into 1024 shares, principally held by mining agents. I find they have made a great error as to its contiguity to neighbouring mines; the Virtuous Lady Mine is to the north-west of it, and no doubt some of the lodes pass through part of the sett. The next is the Tavy Consols, Lady Bertha, and East Lady Bertha, which are situated to the south-west of the Devon Briller and Bertha United. It is more likely these lodes pass through Buckland Consols, lately taken up by Capt. James Carpenter, as that mine is situated to the east of East Lady Bertha, Lady Bertha, and Tavy Consols. Scrivener Consols and North Wheel Robert are to the north-east two miles, on parallel lodes; and Buckland Consols to the south-east of Devon Briller and Bertha United, which I believe to be a good mineral piece of property, but parties ought to be more cautious in reporting which of the neighbouring mines are to the east and west, particularly agents.—AN OLD MINER: Tavistock, March 5.

"C. T." (Liverpool).—It has been stated that there is great difficulty in separating bismuth from cadmium. Dr. Angus Smith, of Manchester, however, has proved that, by the use of bi-chromate of potash, bismuth may be precipitated perfectly free from cadmium; when the two metals are in solution, by means of oxalic acid, lead and bismuth are likewise separated with facility. Nitric acid is the most convenient solvent for ores of bismuth, taking care to remove any large excess of acid in solution by evaporation. The fusibility of this metal is well known.

CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEMOUL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We made enquiry yesterday at the offices, and were informed that the operations were proceeding most satisfactorily; but the directors are determined not to issue a report until the produce is proved upon such a large scale that will place the adventure beyond a doubt.

WALKER MINING COMPANY.—In the Correspondents' column, last week, we published some statements referring to the Walker Company, extracted from a letter received from Mr. Garnham, of Virginia. This necessarily attracted the attention of parties concerned, and we are assured that Mr. Garnham lost his situation through intemperance. We have also seen a letter addressed to the secretary, desiring to be reinstated, but of which no notice was taken by the company. In this letter, Mr. Garnham speaks in favourable terms of the company's property and prospects, and we must observe that his accusations, reserved until he had ascertained the fate of his request to be again employed, lose the weight they might otherwise have had. He must have been fully aware, when writing that letter, of all the facts; and on his own showing he was ready again to enter the employ of parties whom he now denounces as guilty of gross deception during the whole time he was in their service.

"J. W." (Gwentnap).—We have always advocated the principle, that to superintend mines, not only should the agent be a practical man, but that he should be one of those in the committee of management, even though not acquainted with details, should have such general knowledge of mining as to be able to judge of the reports submitted to them. Much capital has been wastefully expended, both at home and abroad, in consequence of a want of proper supervision. On every occasion where this has occurred, we have cautioned those about to embark their money in the several undertakings, but our warning voice has been unheeded, until the bubble is burst, and we are then called upon to protect those who previously, though earnestly requested, would not look after their own interests. It will be the duty of the committee to judge of the competency of the party appointed to superintend the mine; if it be a job, the shareholders have the remedy in their own hands at the first bi-monthly meeting. It is not of any interest to the mining community in general, that they should be acquainted, through the medium of the Mining

Journal, with the antecedents of any particular agent; were such to be published, it would form a dangerous precedent, tending to no good, and would deviate from that straightforward course we have adopted, and hitherto followed.

WHEAL MORGAN.—The letter of "A Looker-on" can only appear with the writer's name attached. Previous to the next meeting, the committee will, doubtless, have the mine inspected by an independent agent, who will report fully on the actual state of the mine.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 8, 1856.

It is a source of much gratification to us, as the organ of the Mining Interest, that we are again enabled to express the following remark, in reference to a member of Her MAJESTY'S Government,—namely, "the right man in the right place," one, susceptible of receiving improving suggestions, open to the conviction of their necessity, and endowed with a will to carry them out. These tributes apply to the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in connection with the New Joint-Stock Companies' Act. It will have been in the recollection of our readers, that in reviewing this bill, notice has been particularly drawn to the important deficiency of its completeness, in omitting the privileges enjoyed by the Cost-book System, and at the same time excluding it entirely from the benefits to be derived from limited liability. In conjunction with the Vice-Warden of the Stannary Court, and a correspondent, we have submitted this palpable oversight in the strongest possible light to the hon. gentleman referred to, with a view to its being remedied; the result has not surprised us; a graceful concession is usual from an enlightened mind, and in this instance, clauses fully providing for the needed requirements have been added to the bill, by an amendment in committee. The Cost-book may now, either be conducted on an independent basis in itself, or, if preferred, with the additional safeguard of a limited liability. The benefits of its comprehensibility, also, extend themselves to Scotland, and to all legally constituted companies in existence, upon compliance with certain requisitions, which in another column are pointed out by a correspondent, who has, together with ourselves, endeavoured to bring before all, in a series of explanatory articles, the general principles, restrictions, and working advantages, conferred under this Act. As a summary of the whole subject, the succeeding epitome may not prove uninteresting:—

1. General principles, indicating its limited liability; powers of registration, regulations, investigation, and winding-up of its affairs.
2. The articles of administration for the general internal management of companies, in its several branches, which may be either taken from the code laid down by the Act, or altered to suit the pleasure or convenience of companies, so long as they continue in conformity with the Act.
3. The forms of share-register, balance-sheet, and auditors' report, for practically carrying out the intentions of the Act.
4. The differential, distinctive, and assimilated character to the cost-book, in its various phases of simple government.
5. A code of rules or regulations for the conduct of business, which may be advantageously used in the constitutional arrangement of a company, either represented by the Cost-book System, or by the Joint-Stock Companies Act.

In the firm hope of an honourable, durable, and beneficial peace being soon concluded through the medium of the Paris conferences, a blessing which will secure to the world a degree of prosperity not enjoyed for a lengthened period, it may be appropriate here to notice that the mining interest of this country will largely participate in the impetus given to every branch of trade, industry, and commerce. The great unloosening of capital thus thrown into the market, will engender much of speculation, far from beneficial either to its promoters or to their clients, in its ultimate result, although for the present moment offering seductive advantages. It is not our purpose to check a natural or proper course of successful investment, but to urge the utmost scrutiny and investigation into the numerous schemes which may be propounded for depriving many of their honest gains, which otherwise would flow into channels of remunerative and lasting institutions of universal good.

The public property has been started, within the last few days, by announcements of numberless banking associations, brought out for the sole purpose of delusion; defrauding capital of its legitimate right of honest interest in return for its use. These concerns must be looked at with suspicion, so long as their promoters put forth so few pretensions for the public support, and which resemble so many baits for ensnaring victims to their ruin. As one of the proposed means for the security of shareholders in their concerns, we have pleasure in complying with a request made to us for giving greater publicity to the balance-sheets and revenue statements of mining and other industrial companies, compiled in the manner prescribed by the new Joint-Stock Companies Act, which is easy and comprehensive, and capable of satisfying a long-prevailing want. The less obscurity surrounding an object, the less likely is it to raise doubts of its genuine character. The plan proposed is to open our columns to admission of these balance-sheets, alphabetically arranged in the dissected form commenced this day in another part of the Journal, so as to enable those interested at once to examine the state of their property financially. We, therefore, earnestly ask the co-operation of all managers of companies to aid us in accomplishing this to be desired object, by drawing up, as far as possible, practicable, their periodical statements in the style set forth, and transmitting the same to us for insertion. The mutual and identical interest of mining companies, managers, and shareholders demands that the utmost be attempted for the proper working, and safe, sound, healthy, and prosperous ultimatum of the adventured capital.

In a previous Journal, we inserted an illustrated description of a new mode of ventilation, patented by Mr. Low, with some remarks descriptive of its application; also a summary of fatal colliery accidents in the northern districts from Jan., 1851, to Dec., 1855, as compiled by Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN, the Government Inspector. We are enabled this week to follow up the subject by the notice of a most valuable report which has just been completed by Mr. THOMAS DORSON, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, on the relation between explosions in collieries and revolving storms, and at the present moment, when additional inspectors have been appointed to carry out recent legislative enactments, and greater attention is being paid to ventilating operations, will naturally excite much interest. The author commences by showing that in coal mines liable to explosions there is a continuous discharge of carburetted-hydrogen gas from innumerable minute fissures of the fractured coal into the galleries—the rate and quantity depending on the density of the atmosphere, being greater when the density is less, and *vice versa*. The preponderance of air over gas in the atmosphere of the mine never falls below a certain fixed ratio without producing a risk of explosion, and hence a due adjustment must be maintained at all times between the rates of ventilation and of gaseous discharge. During a period of comparatively calm weather, when the mercury in the barometer ranges above 30 in. for several days, the usual escape of gas is checked by the greater density of the air. If such a period be succeeded by a rapid diminution of atmospheric pressure, indicated by a considerable fall of the mercurial column, the outpouring of suddenly liberated gas may be so great as to overpower the ordinary ventilation of the mine, and an explosion almost inevitably ensues on approaching with a light. The efficiency of the ventilation depends chiefly on the difference of the temperature of the air in the mine and that aboveground: hence a considerable rise in the temperature of the external atmosphere may so impede the ventilation, as to render it inadequate to effect the necessary dilution and removal of even the ordinary quantity of gas discharged. There are two distinct and essential conditions necessary to cause an explosion in a coal mine; the atmosphere of the mine must be rendered inflammable, and the inflammable air must be ignited.

After remarking on the evidence taken before committees of the House of Commons on accidents in coal mines, and the tables of the great explosions, by J. HUTCHINSON, Esq., M.D., and T. J. TAYLOR, Esq., he proceeds to show how they are often indicated many days before. At the Houghton Pit explosion, by which 26 persons perished, the workmen were apprehensive of it more than a week before; the Killingworth was indicated for eight days, by three minor explosions; the Washington catastrophe gave notice of its approach for five weeks previously; and at the Walls-End explosion, which killed 102 people, the Davy lamps were red hot for three days previously.

It appears to have been satisfactorily established by observation, that the inflammable carburetted hydrogen gas oozes into the mine in greatest abundance when the barometer has fallen considerably, and a warm wind

blows from the south, south-east, or south-west: and that, on the contrary, the mine is most free from gas when the barometer is high, and the wind cold and northerly. The great storms which sweep over Great Britain and the Continent of Europe during the autumnal and winter months, rising first among the West India Islands, coasting along the sea board of the United States, and crossing the Atlantic Ocean in a north-easterly direction, are simply immense aerial eddies, or whirlwinds, which expand gradually as they proceed, their mean diameter frequently extending 1000 miles by the time they impinge upon Ireland and the western coasts of Scotland, England, and France. In the course of a few days such a storm passes over the British Isles and France to Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and the Baltic Sea. The atmospheric pressure diminishes continuously, but at an accelerated rate from the circumference to the centre of a revolving storm, and the greatest local depression of the mercury will occur simultaneously at all places situated on the diameter perpendicular to the track of the cyclone. In the cyclones of the northern hemisphere, the wind turns in a direction contrary to the motion of the hands of a watch, so that when a revolving storm approaches Great Britain the mercury begins to fall, and a *seam wind* to blow from the southward, precisely the circumstances under which experience has proved that coal mines are most liable to explosions. As the diameter of simultaneous local maximum depression advances, the mercury falls faster at any place in front of the storm, and the violence of the wind increases there. Since all the different coal fields of Great Britain are sometimes subjected to the action of one cyclone at the same time, the occurrence of nearly simultaneous explosions in mines far apart may be anticipated; and as storms travel east-north-east, explosions in the coal mines of France, Belgium, &c., will sometimes happen a day or two after a great storm has passed over the British Isles.

If the number of such cases be considerable, it will be a strong proof of the connexion between revolving storms and explosions, and this will be confirmed by our finding that, after an entire absence of explosions for some weeks, several occur almost simultaneously. The lowest temperature of the year occurs between the middle of January and the middle of February; the ventilation of mines is, consequently, most active during these months, and this is the season least liable to explosions. As the temperature increases, explosions are more frequent, until the highest temperature and the greatest number take place in June and July, again decreasing as the temperature decreases, until the season of the autumnal and winter storms, when the number of explosions increases considerably. The list of dates of colliery explosions begins in 1743, and often presents a hiatus of four or five years in its earlier portion, when collieries were few, and the more fatal cases only were recorded. Of 514 cases in the author's list, considerably more than one-half have occurred during the last five years. The rate of increasing carelessness, in observing and publishing such catastrophes, may be estimated by the numbers of known explosions for each year since 1849. These were—22, in 1850; 53, in 1851; 67, in 1852; 75, in 1853; and 77, in 1854. Old meteorological registers are also much less complete than those of recent years. Then follows a minute examination of the barometrical and thermometrical conditions of the atmosphere in Britain from Oct., 1851, to Jan., 1853, a period including 81 colliery explosions. In order to corroborate the evidence already adduced in proof of the connexion between revolving storms and explosions in coal mines, the author has selected about twenty from a very considerable number of cases in which explosions have occurred either during or immediately after the passage of a cyclone, a few of which we enumerate. In October, 1821, a regular West Indian hurricane crossed the Atlantic to Great Britain, and no less than five explosions are recorded just at that period. In November, 1823, a great storm passed over England, when two great explosions occurred in collieries in Durham. In January, 1844, a very heavy storm of thunder, lightning, hail and rain passed over the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, when three contemporaneous explosions took place, killing between thirty and forty persons. Two great storms occurred in Nov., 1850, both distinguished by heavy gales, thunder storms, and wrecks, and the explosions which took place about the same period, were—Emroyd Pit, Wakefield, Nov. 19; Dawley, Shropshire, Nov. 25; Victoria Pit, Wakefield, Nov. 28; Oldham, Lancashire, Dec. 4; Wolverhampton, Dec. 5; Haydock Colliery, Dec. 7; Rowley Regis, Dec. 13; Duffryn Colliery, Wales, Dec. 14; Hindley, Dec. 17, and Wrexham, Dec. 21. The cases adduced by the author are sufficient to bear out his views, and are well worthy the serious consideration of inspectors, agents, viewers, and all persons interested in the well being of our colliery population.

In the year 1851, the present sovereign of Denmark granted to one of his subjects permission to explore the province of Greenland, in order to discover if there were in that remote district any indications of mineral wealth. It may not be generally known, but at that time this was considered a great concession, the trade with this locality being one of the royal monopolies.

The expedition was under the direction of M. LUNDBY, Councillor of Commerce, and discovered there lodes of copper and lead, some of it containing silver, plumbago, as well as several seams of coal. On his return, this gentleman associated himself with two partners, and in the following year a Norwegian mining agent, with a competent staff, was dispatched to the scene of operations. During the summer months they raised some ores, which were shipped, but were obliged to return home previous to the setting in of the inclement winter season, always prevalent on that ice-bound coast. The result of that expedition was that the co-partners are now in litigation with each other, and the mines, if not abandoned, are at least in abeyance.

In the same year, Mr. TAYLOR, an English gentleman, left this country, and in a different locality, at Omenack, discovered graphite, as well as lignite; while at Nunarsuit copper was found which yielded 60 per cent. He likewise visited Arksut-fjord, the only known locality for cryolite; and in this were ores of copper, tin, tantalite, and arsenical pyrites. We understand that it is proposed, under his superintendence, that a further research be made in the ensuing summer, so as to explore the various mineral deposits of Greenland, so far as practicable.

Although in a scientific point of view such expeditions are eminently useful, tending to diffuse information of the geographical and mineralogical, as well as geological, features of this almost unknown territory, yet we cannot but express our firm opinion that, for practical mining purposes, the mineral wealth of this portion of the North American continent can never be made profitably available; and we believe we shall be borne out in our ideas by all those who are acquainted with mining in Arctic latitudes. It must be remembered, that for nearly three-fourths of the year the coast is ice-bound, and the summer is changeable; and although grass operations may be carried on, there is no dependence on the weather. The country is barren and desolate, and any association working there would have to fetch the greatest bulk of their provisions from other parts during the brief period the waters are open. There is a scarcity of fuel; and on any establishment being formed, it would be necessary that good and substantial houses should be erected for the workmen. It is a well-known fact, had it not been for the heavy cost of colonisation that the Alten Mining Association were necessarily obliged to incur, their affairs would have been in a far better position than they are at present, but freight and building, as well as road making and general charges, have been the incubus that has weighed on them, and prevented them attaining that prosperity they otherwise would have done. The mines themselves, as far as regards their working *per se*, have returned a considerable profit, but this has been absorbed by the expenses referred to. If this has been the case there, how much more so would it be in a less favoured and more frigid locality?

Although we do not believe that legitimate mining could be carried on remuneratively in Greenland, yet as that is the only known locality for cryolite, we think that when the properties of aluminium are better known, this mineral will be found eminently useful. According to BERZELIUS, the component parts of cryolite are—Alumina, 24.40; soda, 31.95; fluorine acid, 44.25; and it is so fusible, as its name imports, that it will melt in the flame of a common taper. Our Paris correspondent lately communicated some interesting experiments in silicium, which had been demonstrated by Mons. ST. CLAIRE DEVILLE, before the Academie des Sciences, as well as some trials made by Herr WOHLEB, with a combination of silicium and aluminium, in which cryolite had been used.

The ancients knew but seven metals—gold, silver, iron, copper, mercury, lead, and tin. Antimony was first discovered by BASIL VALENTINE, in 1490, and that by accident, while following his alchemical pursuits. Bismuth and zinc in 1530; while from 1733 to the present period there have been found no less than forty-nine new metals, by chemical research. These are known to be distinct in identity and characterisation from each other. Aluminium is one of the most important of modern discoveries, and when it can be produced at a moderate cost, will be of

great utility, not only in the arts, but the more useful appliances of society. We are told that cryolite exists in large quantities at Arkutoford: it is easily obtained, and a cargo from there would probably enable our chemists to experiment on a large scale, as to obtain a sufficient quantity of aluminium to test its commercial value.

We do not deny the utility of a scientific expedition to Greenland, in order to be acquainted with its mineral localities; and although it may seem presumptuous, we think the suggestion we have thrown out would be of practical utility, and of considerable interest, if acted upon, to all connected with mineral pursuits.

NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

From a Parliamentary return of companies formed, or which have obtained certificates of complete registration, with limited liability, under the Limited Liability Act, 1855, we select the following, as interesting to our readers:—

EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY—Digging and mining for coals and other minerals in the district of Burdwan, in the East Indies.

NEW MACHING SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY—Acquiring certain slate quarries, called the Maching and Slab Quarries, and working same.

CARNARVONSHIRE SLATE COMPANY—Slate quarrying at Llanfyll, Carnarvonshire.

INDURATED STONE COMPANY—The indurating of soft stone and the manufacturing artificial stone.

PARI BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY—Working mines for gold, &c., in the district of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

ST. LAWRENCE FISHERIES COMPANY—Fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

CRISTAL CITY, OR BRITISH MADEIRA COMPANY—Maintaining residences in which an equality of temperature can be preserved, suitable to delicate constitutions.

BRITISH AND ORIENTAL PATENT ICE COMPANY—Producing ice in any climate by machinery, reducing the temperature of heated buildings, and for general refrigeration purposes.

ANGLESEY COAL COMPANY—Working and vending coal.

GRATE WALKER BEST UNITED MINING COMPANY—Working certain mines situate in the parish of Cambores, Cornwall.

GLoucestershire and DEAN FOREST COAL COMPANY—Working coal mines in the Forest of Dean.

TREWARMETH DOWN SLATE QUARRY COMPANY—Quarrying at Trewarmeth Down, in the county of Cornwall.

BUCKINGHAM CASTLE IRON-WORKS COMPANY—Manufacturing articles in iron, &c.

HARTLEPOOL AND HUTTON HENRY COAL COMPANY—Working coal mines, and manufacturing fire-bricks, coke, and pottery.

TRINIDAD BITUMINOUS FUEL COMPANY—Manufacturing into fuel the bitumen to be procured from an estate in the island of Trinidad.

IRISH CHINA CLAY, PORCELAIN, BRICK, TILE, AND DRAIN-PIPE COMPANY—Manufacturing pottery wares.

ALPHA BELL-METAL, TIN, AND COPPER MINING COMPANY—Working the Alpha Mine, at St. Stephen's, Cornwall.

RHYDYFERID GOLDFIELD COMPANY, GLAMORGAN—Working, raising, and selling coal.

LONDON ELECTRO-METALLURGICAL COMPANY—Producing electro-pore, &c.

WINDSOR BRIDGE IRON-WORKS AND ENGINEERING COMPANY—Millwrights, &c.

PENCLAWD COAL COMPANY—Producing and selling coal.

RUSSIE AND CANADA LEAD COMPANY—Purchasing and working lead mines in North America and Upper Canada.

SMITHFIELD HEAD LEAD MINING COMPANY—Mining at Ouseby, Cumberland.

NORTH AND SOUTH WALKER STEAM FUEL COMPANY—Manufacture of steam fuel.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINING COMPANY—Opening and working mines in the province of New Brunswick.

TYN-Y-CARIA COLLIERY COMPANY—Raising and selling coal.

THE NEW JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT—No. V.—THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In resumption of this subject, I append hereto the rules and regulations which I believe to be the essential amalgamation of managing laws of the two principles—"joint-stock" and "cost-book," a code that could be permissively adopted to the great advantage of mining companies, in the absence of special legislative enactment, rendering it compulsory upon every concern to use some such safeguard.

We may congratulate ourselves upon the discriminative wisdom exhibited by the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in responding to our joint and well-considered solicitations for the extension of the powers conferred by this celebrated bill to all existing companies, duly constituted by law, as the following clause, amended in committee, will exemplify:—

Any company duly constituted by law previous to the passing of the Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, may, with the consent of at least three-fourths in number and value of such of its shareholders as may be present, personally or by proxy, at any general meeting summoned for that purpose, and upon complying with such requisitions as are hereinafter contained, in respect of registration, register themselves as a company under this Act, with or without limited liability.

To entitle existing companies to such registration, the particulars, as specified in succeeding statements, must be delivered to the registrar of joint-stock companies.

1. The nominal capital of the company, and the number of shares into which it is to be divided.
2. The number of shares taken, and the amount paid up on each share.
3. The liability of shareholders, whether it is to be limited or unlimited.
4. The name of the proposed company, with the addition, in the case of a limited company, of the word "limited," as the last word thereof. They shall also deliver to the registrar, to be retained by him, any Act of Parliament, Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, or other instrument, constituting or regulating the company; and, secondly, a list showing the names, addresses, and occupations of all persons who, on the day of registration, are holders of shares in the company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing each share by its number. The correctness of any statement and list so delivered to be authenticated by a declaration of two of the directors, or of any two other principal officers of the company.
5. The regulations being complied with the application for such certificate must be advertised once at least in four successive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the county where the registered office of the company is situate, because registration under the Limited Act will not be deemed to be the right of any creditor to sue the shareholders individually for debts incurred previously to the date of complete limited liability registration.

Mr. Lowe has, moreover, yielded to us the rights and privileges of our Cost-book System, annihilated altogether in the first introduction of the "bill;" consequently, we may now either work under our cost-book rule in its primitive state, or engraft upon it the super-excellent additional security of "limited liability" to extent of capital subscribed. I may, in conclusion, give a piece of useful and practical information to defaulters of calls—namely, that the amended provisions permit directors or managers to forfeit all shares upon which the calls are not paid after the expiration of the period contained in a second notice requiring payment; and also full powers to sue for the amount of default, notwithstanding such forfeiture.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE WEST PAR CONSOLS, TO JANUARY, 1856.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		
1. Capital received on 25,000 shares	£24,083	1 6
2. Receipts for sale of engine	£1200	0 0
3. Interest	21 18	2 = 1,253 1 2
Total	£25,936	2 8
PROPERTY AND ASSETS.		
1. Welborne, interest in mine and company	£500	0 0
2. Lease of land for surface works	£300	0 0
3. Rent of mine	90	0 = 390 0 0
4. Plant, for cost of engine	2,108	3 8
5. Working expenses to January	10,715	2 8
6. Charges—Office expenses (3½ years)	£354	3 3
Printing, stationery, and travelling	129	11 7
7. Bonus on shares issued	320	7 9 = 804 4 7
8. Cash and Investments—Cash in hand	£73	18 4
Cash receivable	41	13 2
Bills receivable	50	1 6 = 165 13 0
Total	£25,936	4 1
Deficiency	59	18 7
Total	£25,936	2 8

N.B. The foregoing example being compiled promiscuously from last week's summary of accounts, is crude and imperfect, from the want of a complete statement of capital and revenue, and absence of liabilities, which would secure a more complete specimen of the form required.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The name of the company is the Mining Company (Limited).
The object for which the company is established is the working of the sets recited below for minerals.

The liability of the shareholders is "limited."
The nominal capital of the company is — pounds, divided into — shares of — each.

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association; and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

[Then follow the names of seven subscribers, with number of shares subscribed for.]

Dated the — day of — 1856.

Witness to the above signatures, A. B., of No. 1, John-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex.

Recite particulars of sets.

1. That the offices of the company in London be —.

2. That Mr. — be the pursuer thereof, or manager, at a salary of — per month.

3. That Messrs. — be the captains thereof, at salaries of — per month.

4. That Messrs. — be the bankers thereof.

5. That bi-monthly general meetings be held at 12 o'clock on the second Thursday of

the month, at the offices of the company, of which 14 days' notice shall be given. The annual general meeting to be held in the month of —, of which 14 days' notice shall also be given.

6. That no business be transacted, except declaration of a dividend from real profits, at any general meeting, unless one-tenth of the shareholders be personally present at the commencement and close of business. The proceedings of all meetings to be entered in a book, and signed by the Chairman of such meetings.

7. That all questions at meetings be decided by a majority of votes, each shareholder having one vote for each share held, and to vote by proxy in favour of a shareholder, to be lodged at the office of the company 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote. The Chairman at meetings to have an extra or casting vote.

8. That no shareholder be entitled to vote at meetings unless the call upon all his shares be paid.

9. That the resolutions of the majority at meetings be binding upon the whole body of shareholders.

10. That any meeting may be held absolutely at all times upon which the calls be not paid within two months after being due, with interest, after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from such due date to date of payment; and that, notwithstanding such forfeiture, the shareholder whose shares are forfeited shall be liable to pay the company all calls owing at the time of forfeiture, and further, that such forfeited shares shall become the property of the company.

11. That 21 days' notice be given for payment of calls made for that portion of capital not paid up.

12. That a balance-sheet under the prescribed form of Joint-Stock Companies' Act be prepared for the two-monthly meetings of the shareholders, and annually for public registration under the said Act, and a printed copy of such balance-sheet be forwarded to each shareholder seven days previous to the meeting. All accounts to be kept on the principle of double entry, with cash book, journal, and ledger. Every facility to be given by the officials, for inspection by the shareholders of the books, share registers, and transfers, during the usual hours of business.

13. That all accounts shall be audited by the general meeting, or that such general meeting shall empower three of the shareholders to audit and report on the same.

14. That transfers of shares be made under a form prescribed, and no person to be deemed a shareholder until he has accepted the shares under his handwriting. No transfer to be accepted without all calls in respect to the same be paid. Certificate of shares to be issued for shares held on payment of 1s., and in case of loss a duplicate for the same fee.

15. That all moneys received on account of the company be paid to the bankers in-stantly, and all sums drawn therefrom to be sanctioned by the shareholders.

16. That all machinery and materials for the mine be ordered by the pursuer after the sanction of the meeting.

17. That no agent or officer of the company shall supply any materials or machinery to the company, or derive any profit or emolument therefrom beyond his salary.

18. That the mining captains shall forward a weekly report of the workings, to be received at the offices of the company upon the morning of Thursday, when the same shall lay on the table, for the perusal of shareholders, previous to its insertion in the Mining Journal of the following Saturday.

19. That a shareholder may retire from the company upon giving the pursuer a written notice of a relinquishment of his shares, and the rights therein represented, and paying his proportion of the then existing liabilities, when he shall be entitled to receive such proportion of the tools, tackle, materials, ores, balvans, and of all other appurtenances belonging to the company, as the shares relinquished shall represent, the same being valued and paid for two years after date of such retirement.

20. That no mining or other shareholder, or broker, shall be eligible to hold any official appointment whatsoever under the company.

21. That the pursuer shall find security for the due fulfilment of his trust.

22. That the winding-up clauses of the Joint-Stock Companies' Act shall be applicable to the company.

23. That proceedings of meetings be signed by those shareholders present.

24. That the foregoing rules and regulations be printed, and a copy thereof given to each new shareholder with his certificate of shares.

Devon-street, Hammersmith-gate, March 6. W. VERNON VENABLES.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

MARCH 6.—The mining share market shows some signs of renewed animation, but business is not nearly so brisk as it was before Christmas. Some attention has been directed to Rosewarne United, in consequence of a reported improvement. The sett is very large, and it is believed contains several lodes which have not yet been opened. Shares have sold at 118s. in Cornwall. Grambler and St. Aubyn shares are firmly held, the last quotation being 120s. per 243d share. The sett is very extensive, and there have been workings in the Grambler part continued for nearly 30 years. The present workings are in the St. Aubyn part of the sett, and the adventurers, after a large outlay, have at length some prospect of being rewarded for their perseverance. Should this be realised, it will be only one of many instances in which well-directed perseverance in mining has ultimately won a prize.

South Frances two-monthly account was held last Monday, when a dividend of 10s. per 496th share was declared. This mine is likely to rank amongst the richest and most lasting mines in Cornwall. The workings are on eight different lodes; and it is believed there are other lodes in the sett, which is of considerable extent. The ores are of excellent quality, and the reserves very large, a great quantity of ore having been discovered in the mine. During the past two months, considerable difficulty has been experienced in drawing the stuff, which difficulty will not be removed until another shaft has been sunk to a sufficient depth. This shaft is now sinking with all possible speed, and when completed will enable the agents to avail themselves of the large discoveries of ore in the mine, and to increase the sales, and most probably the dividends. In the interim, however, the disadvantage alluded to may possibly have the effect of somewhat reducing the next dividend. The present price of shares is about 360s.

West Seton has, perhaps, as good a course of ore at present as any mine in Cornwall; and shares are about 320s.

A call of 3s. per share was made at Carvannall account, held lately. The deepest level (118 fms.) is improving. A considerable amount has been expended in this mine, which, however, is in a good position, and may ultimately repay the adventurers.

South Wheal Ellen two-monthly meeting was held last Monday, when a call of 14s. 4d. per 1024th share was made to pay off liabilities, and 5s. 8d. per share for the further prosecution of the mine. This was an old mine, which resumed working last Midsummer, since which the works have been prosecuted with great vigour. A 45-inch pumping-engine has been erected and paid for, and the first sampling of copper ores, consisting of 64 tons, took place last week. The adventurers, on Monday, considered the state of the mine warranted their obtaining a steam-whim and crusher as soon as possible, and a resolution was passed for that purpose. There are few shares at present in the market: price about 8s. 10s.

North Busy is also considered a promising mine, and the shares are likely to advance. Rickard's Wheal Rose has risen beyond 7s. per share. This mine adjoins East Wheal Rose, and is said to have the same lodes; and it is reported that lead has been cut in one of those lodes.

The Cornwall Railway Company held their half-yearly meeting at Truro, on Friday last—Michael Williams, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The accounts showed that there has already been expended by the company, 866,322. 9s. 1d., and that there is a balance in hand of 129,509. 3s. 11d. It would be of great advantage to the industrial interests of the county to have this railway speedily completed. Amongst others, mining adventurers in the metropolis and more distant parts of the kingdom would be benefited, by being enabled, with much more ease and expedition than at present, to visit their mining properties in Cornwall. The present intention is to complete and open the line from Plymouth to Truro, from which the West Cornwall Railway Company will convey passengers and traffic, as they now do, to Penzance and the intermediate towns. When the Cornwall line has been completed to Truro, it will, no doubt, be afterwards extended to the important port of Falmouth. Mr. Michael Williams stated to the meeting that Mr. Brunel, the engineer, had informed him that the line from Plymouth to Truro would be ready for travelling over by the end of 1857. The great bridge over the Tamar, at Saltash, will be one of Mr. Brunel's most gigantic works. The immense centre pier in the midst of the river has its foundation 85 feet below high-water mark; after many difficulties, a foundation has been obtained, and the masonry is now built up about 14 feet. The company has been unfortunate in the failure of two of the contractors; the last that failed being Mr. Mare, of Blackwall, who had contracted for the construction of the great Saltash bridge. The company was also very unfortunate in having been engaged, at the outset, in a parliamentary contest with the Central—a competing company, who proposed to construct a line through the centre of Devon and Cornwall, from Exeter. In consequence of this parliamentary contest, the Cornwall Company contracted very heavy expenses, and in addition lost the advantages of what has been termed the "railway mania," when money was more freely subscribed for railways than at any subsequent period. It is hoped, however, notwithstanding the drawbacks alluded to, that Cornwall, before another two years are expired, will have the advantage of railway communication with the rest of the kingdom.

The West Cornwall half-yearly meeting was held at Bristol, where Mr. George Barker, a member of the London committee, attended and criticised the accounts, and after some discussion, a committee of investigation was appointed, to enquire into the affairs of the company, its management, position, and prospects. The working expenses of the line having been much remarked upon, the Chairman admitted that they were

higher than was desirable—viz., 59-62 per cent.; but, he said it was not fair to compare a short line like theirs with such lines as the Great Western, the London and Brighton, and the London and Dover. The report of the directors was adopted, no dividend being declared.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

MARCH 6.—Although there is not an absence of demand for iron, there is not so active a sale as might have been expected to result from the treaty with Russia for the establishment of peace. This appears to arise from the lateness of the season in America, which has protracted the opening of the internal navigation of some of the States, and occasioned a withholding of orders. All authorities agree in representing Stocks in America to be very small, occasioned in a great measure from the limit at which orders were transmitted from that country in autumn being below the value of the article at the time. That considerable orders will flow in from this quarter cannot be questioned, as iron of British manufacture cannot be dispensed with in America. There is a fair demand from the north of Europe, to which shipments are being made earlier than usual, in consequence of the mildness of the season having opened the northern ports to our commerce at an earlier period than in some previous years. The prohibition of the export of plates north of Dunkirk continues to operate prejudicially to this branch of the iron trade, in which a restricted business can only be reported. Pig-iron has fluctuated very considerably, in consequence of diminished shipments, which have been impeded to the American market by the cause before mentioned, and there is little doubt that foreign nations have expected to realise great advantages from the decline in the value of our manufactures, which might have reasonably been anticipated to take place from the protracted shipments with Russia. In this, however, we hope they are doomed to disappointment; and we expect that the very bright prospects of peace will render the present year one of prosperity.

The Coal Trade has not been so dull for many years past as at present. The pit banks at most of the collieries are crowded with stock, and in Yorkshire and Derbyshire the men at several large collieries are working only three days per week. The reduction in the hours of working has not become general, but is confined more particularly to those collieries which have done extensive business with the London and southern markets, which are reported to be very largely over-stocked. It is contended, that the only way to maintain prices will be to reduce the amount of production. Large as was the production of coal for the last year, there is great probability of a considerable increase during the present year. A number of acres of coal have just been purchased near Chesterfield, which will be winnowed so soon as the necessary works, plant, &c., can be erected. The new Act of Parliament for the prevention of accidents has worked well in Derbyshire, and has tended to reduce the number of accidents in comparison of four to one.

The body of the miner who was buried in an ironstone pit, near Chesterfield, by the eruption of a large quantity of earth, was discovered on Friday evening last, after having been buried eight days. At the inquest, it was discovered that considerable negligence had been shown in the management of the works. The engine-pit had been sunk a number of yards lower than the by-shaft, which was an old working, and the result was that a body of liquid earth was forced through an old heading into the pit where the colliers were working. This case shows the absurdity of the present Act of Parliament not applying to ironstone mines as well as collieries. If such had been the case, the friends of the miner would have recovered damages for the negligence through which the accident had occurred. The jury who investigated the case returned a verdict of Accidental Death, and they requested the coroner to animadvert upon the conduct of Mr. Sayer, the manager of the works, for not causing the men to use greater precaution.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

MARCH 6.—The settlement of the stock account, which was a "bull" account, had an unfavourable influence on prices this week, which were here in consequence as much as 10s. below those of London. Shares were generally firm, particularly those of Railway Companies, consequent on the great success of these companies in Ireland. Mining Shares were but little dealt in; those of the Wicklow Copper Company fell 2s., without any apparent reason, and National Bank Shares were 1s. lower. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 90½; New Three per Cents., 90½; Hibernian Bank, 31½; National Bank, 31; Royal Bank, 20; City of Dublin Steam, 57½; National Insurance, 26½; Consumers' Gas, 8½; Mining Company of Ireland, 13½; Wicklow Copper Mine, 30½; Belfast and Ballymena Railway, 47½; Dublin and Belfast Junction (ex. div.), 42½; Dublin and Drogheda (ex. div.), 61½; Great Southern and Western, (ex. div.), 51½; Midland Great Western, 50; Killarney Junction, 8½; Waterford and Limerick, 21½.

From time to time I have drawn prominent attention to the Dublin Chemical Society, because every subject connected with the welfare of Ireland in her social requirements is there freely discussed, and because after chemistry, the especial object of the society, mineralogy in general, and the consideration of the metalliferous character of this country in particular, form the greatest amount of attention; from this circumstance, the readers of the Mining Journal must watch its progress with interest, and be glad at its success; indeed, I believe, that during the last hundred years there has not been established in Ireland any society more capable of producing such permanent benefit as it is sure to be the means of accomplishing in a very short time. The accession of members has become so great that it was found necessary to provide much larger accommodation than was heretofore possessed, and the lecture-hall of the society is now one of the largest in Dublin. I should be leaving my subject but half finished, and be paying but a feeble tribute to the efforts of this society, if I omitted to state that its rise, successful progress, and great success, are almost entirely owing to its Professor, Mr. Charles A. Cameron, the main-spring of its existence. Gifted with an enquiring mind, and endowed with great perseverance, he has acquired a very large amount of information, which he fails not to turn to useful account; and although a young man, he already takes a stand and prominent place, not among chemists of this city alone, but among those of the present age. Every scientific subject is treated by him in a way worthy a Davy or a Faraday; and at a general meeting of the society, on Tuesday night, he explained a "new system of chemical nomenclature," which he has invented, and which will be of vast use in condensing and simplifying symbols indicating chemical equivalents. On that occasion he also read a paper on the occurrence of valuable minerals in Donegal and Fermanagh, as observed by him during a recent visit to these localities. That portion which he particularly surveyed lies between Lough Erne and Lough Scoban, in the parish of Belleek, co. Fermanagh. He said that from time immemorial this district was known to have contained valuable mineral deposits; that many mines were worked here by the original inhabitants or by foreigners, in all probability the Danes. It being remarkable, that the name Magherameena, applied to a part of this district, is an Irish word, which means the Field of Mines; that there is abundant evidence to prove that iron mines at least were worked at an early stage of civilisation, abandoned workings being occasionally found along the cliffs overhanging Lough Erne, where the metalliferous veins occurred in such a way as to have rendered their working a matter of comparative ease; and the extent of the operations appears to have been confined to following the veins only as far as it could be done with ease, abandoning them as soon as any obstructions presented themselves. The strata in this district vary very much in appearance and constitution, and are well worthy of a more detailed investigation. At one portion of it, called Gawayry, the following are the principal rocks occurring:—1. A small quantity of quartziferous porphyry.—2. A massive quartzose rock.—3. Gneiss.—4. Sienitic granite. Several hills formed altogether of gneiss occur here, and from their disintegration a quantity of true kaolin has been formed in the valley or gorge running through them. That he himself found a considerable quantity of this porcelain clay, which was of a very pure description: this is found on Mr. Bloomfield's property, and has already given rise to considerable discussion. In the gneiss at Gawayry, copper has been found in a quartzose lode, being the only copper occurring in quartz which came under his observation there. At Magherameena, which belongs to Mr. James Johnson, both copper and lead are found—the former as the carbonate purple sulphuret and grey sulphuret, the latter as cubical lead, containing but a small quantity of silver. At Churchill, the property of

Mr. J. C. Bloomfield, copper appears in abundance on the surface of the limestone. At Belleek, carbonate of iron and the red oxide occur in abundance; and there is here the remains of an iron mine, which was evidently worked at a very remote period. Mr. Cameron entered into a minute analysis of the several rocks, and concluded by giving a list of the principal rocks found by him in this interesting locality, which are—quartz, massive and crystallised; granite, and sienitic granite; gneiss, felspar, mica schist, mica slate, ferruginous micaceous slate, mountain limestone, secondary limestone, containing an abundance of fossils; slaty limestone, magnesian limestone, red and yellow sandstone, conglomerate hornblende, clay-slate, kaolin, cubical bi-sulphuret of iron, malachite, arsenical iron, cubical lead ore, carbonate of lead, molybdenic silver, black oxide of manganese, red oxide of iron, sulphate of baryta, and calcareous spar. This paper was listened to with much attention, and called forth some useful and interesting remarks from some practical gentlemen present, including Sir James Murray and Mr. Lisabé, C.E. The latter, who has been for a long time acquainted with this district, fully bore Mr. Cameron out in the observations he made, and complimented him on the great research his paper had evinced: he himself had been for thirty years carrying on investigations into the mineral character of this country, and he greatly regretted that so little interest was taken in the welfare of Ireland by those who should be more alive to the importance of having it properly developed; and he felt quite sure, that if there were something more known of this country, parties would not journey to the antipodes to seek what is here within their reach. He had been the first to open up mines in Donegal, and the districts inspected by Mr. Cameron, and then exhibited a specimen of gold, existing in a piece of quartz, which he was the first to find in Donegal; he first observed it occurring in some ferruginous clay, and then traced it to the solid rock; and he was quite certain that a large quantity existed in a similar form in that country. A paper was then read by Dr. Austin, on the adulteration of wines, after which the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the Midland Great Western Railway Company will be held on the 20th inst., when a favourable report and statement of accounts are expected. The opening of the branch to Longford was an important move in favour of this company, and after a short time an immense traffic will be developed in that quarter, while the branch joining the Dundalk and Enniskillen at Clones will be an important feeder.

A melancholy exhibition of the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank's affairs was made on Wednesday, on application that the company might be placed under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Winding-up Act. After hearing counsel, the Master of the Rolls reviewed in general terms the case as it was brought before him, and pronounced it to be a fraud of so gigantic a character, that no living being had ever seen anything like it. He read extracts from the report issued by the bank to the shareholders on Feb. 1, 1856, in which it was stated that the assets of the company were equal to 100,000*l.*, whereas it appeared to him that their assets would not exceed 35,000*l.* That James Sadleir, the sole manager and director, had permitted his brother, the late John Sadleir, to overdraw 200,000*l.*, by which the bank had become a defaulter to the amount of 400,000*l.*; whilst at that very period, on Feb. 1 last, James Sadleir declared the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. to the shareholders, carrying over 3000*l.* and upwards to the reserved fund, which was represented to be 17,000*l.*, and further representing the bank to be in a flourishing state. His Honour said the company should stand dissolved from that day.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 5.—As might naturally be expected, the great—it may be said only—topics discussed here are the apocryphal sayings and doings of the Congress, and the speech of the Emperor, opening the legislative session of 1856. It would be absurd, almost impossible, to give your readers all the twaddle which is mysteriously circulated about what takes place in the magnificent Hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Nothing that therein occurs is allowed to transpire, nor is it likely to do so until the Congress has terminated—until the question of war or peace be finally determined. Of course, the various Governments, whose representatives sit here, are kept well *au courant*: but the general public—the *oi polloi*—are kept in ignorance, and very wisely too, seeing how prone it is to rush into extremes. The first reception that greeted the publication of the Emperor's speech is a case in point—an apt illustration of the indiscriminate conduct and recklessness of speculators, whose doings are taken to indicate the sentiments of the nation. These gentlemen had persuaded themselves that the Emperor would have seized the occasion offered by the opening of the session to execute a *coup de theatre*, and announce in his speech from the throne the conclusion of peace. Accordingly, when a copy of the speech was read and posted up at the Bourse, on Monday afternoon, the dignified, calm, and cautious reserve which characterised it throughout—the admonition to prepare for war as an eventuality not impossible, nor improbable, caused fearful disappointment to these advocates of peace at any price. Immediately after the speech was made public a species of panic became manifest upon 'Change. The 3 per Cents., which, in anticipation of the announcement of prompt conclusion of peace, opened at 74 *frs.*; when the speech was read, they fell to 71.80 *frs.*, at which price large sales were effected, that tended all the more to depress the market. Shortly before closing a few purchases were made, that contributed to restore calm. Tuesday, and subsequently business wasteadier, and the 3 per Cents. rose to 73.45 *frs.*, the price they stood at on the 23d of last month. The Credit Mobilier Bank shares, and other like securities, have been subject to fluctuations, while railway securities have been remarkably steady. The setting passed off much easier than was anticipated. The *Paris* stated, in a recent number, that a dispute upon some frivolous question of precedence had arisen between the English plenipotentiaries, Lords Clarendon and Cowley, and that in consequence thereof Lord Cowley, with his accustomed amiability and *savoir vivre*, did not attend the diplomatic dinner, sulking like an "ill-conditioned" school-boy. With the manifestations of Lord Cowley's "prodigious opinion of himself," and pert arrogance to his fellow-countrymen, people in England may not be disposed to take exception; but when these manifestations are made apparent under such peculiar circumstances as the present, showing the dissension that exists between the two representatives of England, it is neither consonant with the dignity nor conducive to the interest of the British empire that quarrels between its representatives at a Congress of Peace should be made public. What could have been the cause of the dispute, people are at a loss to conjecture. Lord Clarendon is the direct and special representative of England; Lord Cowley but ordinary ambassador, and a very ordinary one into the bargain. It was clearly his duty to give way to Lord Clarendon. Moreover, Lord Cowley should remember that his nobility is of very recent date, and his diplomatic services altogether unappreciable.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Saint-Rambert to Grenoble Railway was held last week, when its fusion with the Lyons Railway Company, and connection with the Credit Mobilier, were announced. This Company is henceforth to take the name of the "Rhône to the Alps Railway." The capital is to be doubled—i.e., raised to 50,000,000 francs (2,000,000*l.*), by the creation of 50,000 new shares, of which 10,000 are to be allotted to the present shareholders, and the remaining 40,000 to be subscribed for by the Lyons Company and Credit Mobilier. In connection with this railway, it may probably interest your readers to learn that M. Cocheux, the discoverer of the new pass in the Alps, has just completed the survey of a line from Modena to Susa, which will connect the railways of Sardinia together, and establish communication between them and the French lines. The line will, I presume, follow the valley of the Po to Turin, and thence along the valleys of the Doira to Susa. From the latter town it is to proceed to the foot of Mount Tabor, where the new pass has been discovered, and which, it is stated, will allow of the difficulties that the route by Mount Conis offered to the establishment of a railway being surmounted. The road is to be worked by locomotives from Modena to Susa. The gradients will not be steeper on this portion of the line than those on the Genoa Railway, for the passage of the Apennines. In the highlands the railway is to be partly sunk beneath the surface of the soil, and covered over to form a tunnel. In the Mount a tunnel is to be constructed, not exceeding 7000 feet in length, by means of wells sunk 200 feet below the ground. Five years are estimated to be necessary for its construction.

The Metal Market is improving. In Paris orders are numerous, and prices firm. In Champagne, the same description is equally characteristic. Pigs delivered at the railway station nearest to the works at 195*frs.* the 1000 kilos., to be delivered in two months. A contract for 1,000,000

kilos. (1000 tons) has just been signed, to be delivered within the next six months, at 197.50 *frs.* the 1000 kilos., for the quantities delivered during the first three months, beginning in March, and 195 *frs.* for the remaining seven months. Rolls are quoted at 390 *frs.* the 1000 kilos., the first class; forged iron at 480 *frs.*, and rods at 490 *frs.*, the 1000 kilos. The presence of English iron in Paris has doubtless contributed to preserve the equable tone of the market. The prices of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, have not varied. The Government has published a decree which concerns English ironmasters. Henceforth, foreign rails and their accessories are to be admitted into France at a duty of 6 *frs.* the 100 kilos., exclusive of the double decime (about 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton), under the following conditions:—

1. When in the interest of public security it is necessary to relay a line of rails, or when a railway company undertakes to lay a second line, not stipulated in the concession.

2. When, in the interest of commerce, a railway company undertakes to open its line earlier than the period agreed, or when the opening has been delayed by failures in supply.

I regret to say that accidents in coal mines in France and Belgium are as numerous and as fatal as in England, when the relative amount of persons engaged in the works is taken into consideration. Last week, an explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Maribaye Colliery, at Fiemalle. It took place early in the morning, as some of the miners were going off work; they, however, returned to aid their fellows, and brought out eight corpses. Miners and overlookers from neighbouring collieries, especially from those belonging to Cockerill, were soon on the spot, and lent most efficient aid; they penetrated up to where the gallery had fallen in, killing 14 or 15 men. The number missing, and without doubt dead, is 28, and 10 more or less severely injured. The origin of the accident is unknown. It is presumed to have been caused by a miner, one of the victims, using blasting-powder, contrary to the orders he had received. If such be the case, it is evident that some one of the overlookers is to blame, as the miner could not have done so without its being known. A second explosion in the Louviere colliery has taken place: seven burnt and three killed. The particulars are not yet known. While speaking of Belgium, it may interest your Birmingham readers to learn something of the state of trade in their great rival—Liege. In 1855, there were turned in this town, 193,640 single-barrel guns, being an increase over 1854 of 3054; 80,811 double-barrel, decrease 27,985; 39,163 guns called *bords* (rifled, I presume, the term *bords* borrowed from English bored), increase 24,436; 20,792 pairs of holster-pistols, increase 1759; 131,521 pairs of pocket-pistols, decrease 23,026; 96,250 muskets, increase 17,530. From the above it will be seen how heavily the wants of war pressed upon the other branches of trade. The total for 1855, as compared with that of 1854, shows an increase of about 68,000 arms of all kinds,—nothing much to alarm our Birmingham makers, when it is remembered that all Governments, even our own, were out-bidding one another for Liege guns.

The International Association, for the uniformity of weights, measures, and moneys, has hitherto been without any local habitation. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, taking pity upon its houseless condition, has given it a refuge in the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, where it is to brood over all sorts of suggestions. The directors of the silver-lead mines of Heidelberg, have just published a report of some assays made upon their ores, by a commission, presided over by M. Leroy. An assay upon 100 kilos. of galena gave 73 kilos. of lead, and 318 grammes of silver (about 10 ozs. 8 drs.). The result of this assay verifies the one previously made on ores from this mine, which gave, upon 100 kilos. of ore, 266 grammes (7½ ozs.) of silver, 52 kilos. of lead, and 30 kilos. of copper. The assay was conducted by M. Chambard, assayer to the Paris Mint, and the directors appear to be very respectable. Silver-lead mines, I fear, are very hazardous things, and those who have suffered from the Great Coward—that most incomprehensible, mysterious, and ruinous of all ventures—will be loath to have anything to do with silver-lead mines again.

M. F. Kuhlmann has recently communicated to the Academy here a process which he has discovered for the formation of chlorated silver by the humid way. He fills a bottle or globe with a solution of nitrate of silver, and closes the orifice with some porous body; the bottle is next reversed, and the orifice plunged in a bath of chlorohydric acid—taking care that no air penetrates into the bottle containing the solution of nitrate of silver—in such manner that the porous stopping may have one side in contact with the solution of nitrate of silver, and the other in contact with the chlorohydric acid. After a short time, the two fluids meet; and then there is formed on the top of the stopping, inside the bottle, a thin layer of chloride of silver, precipitated. The reaction is continued slowly, and gives rise to an arborization of chloride of silver, *corne*, in the salt solution of silver. The chloride is first white, and afterwards becomes of a brownish violet hue, and semi-transparent. The fracture is conchoidal and vitreous, it is of a soft consistency, and as fusible as ordinarily found chlorated silver. M. Kuhlmann infers, from this discovery, that as native chloride of silver is often found with metallic silver, the formation of the metal results from the reduction of a portion of the chloride; for it has long been well known with what facility chloride of silver gives up its chlorine to hydrogen, as the latter is evolved.

Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia may be classed amongst the especially favoured districts of Europe, their fertile soil producing in abundance all connected with agriculture; whilst, beneath, they are extremely rich in minerals of almost every description, containing an abundant and inexhaustible mass of wealth, which the intelligence of man finds little difficulty in rendering of utility in the arts and industry. The *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* publishes a statistical statement of the production of the mines and usines in the district of the Rhine during 1855, of which the following is an abstract:—

	Tons.	Value in £ sterling.	Men employed.	Women and children.
Coal	2,378,400	£2899,023	16,080	31,952
Lignite	177,200	15,852	1,269	3,200
Ores of iron, zinc, lead, copper, cobalt, nickel, antimony, manganese, coppers, alum.	—	434,679	17,023	32,449
Pig iron (all descriptions)	121,390	822,638	2,877	6,827
Manufactured iron (ditto)	114,690	1,635,639	9,872	26,093
Zinc	6,700	143,956	—	—
Silver (oz)	—	38,204	—	—
Lead and litharge	10,700	236,362	2,041	3,803
Alum	370	41,271	—	—
Copper	1,540	17,228	—	—
Copperas	1,250	8,483	—	—
Salt	9,270	20,052	145	576

From this statement, it will be seen that the total value of the products enumerated is about 5,000,000*l.* sterling, of which 3,500,000*l.* may be considered as the produce of the usines, and 1,500,000*l.* as that of the mines.

Messrs. Maitland, Cuthbert, and Co., of 29, Rue Neuve des Capucines, state that the establishment of powerful financial institutions in Spain is about to give a great stimulus to railway and mining affairs in that country, in which nearly everything remains to be done.

TURKISH GAS COMPANY.—A prospectus has just been issued of a company for lighting the Turkish capital with gas, which will be found in our advertising columns. It is merely necessary to refer our readers to the list of directors, as a guarantee for the probable success of the company; it includes gentlemen of the highest experience in established gas companies, both at home and abroad, and amongst them some who are engaged at the present time carrying on the Oriental Gas Company, with such favourable prospects. It is stated that steps have been taken to procure from the Sultan of Turkey a firman, or concession, securing for a term of years the exclusive privilege of supplying with gas all places within the sovereignty and dominions of the Turkish empire. Two of the directors, one having an intimate knowledge of the country, the other being practically acquainted with all the details in relation to the manufacture of, and lighting by, gas, have already left this country for Constantinople, with full powers to conclude the necessary arrangements. The effects of civilisation which have spread far and wide from Europe to the remotest part of the world, have not failed, in spite of ancient prejudices, to penetrate generally the Turkish empire. The project now submitted to the public has been for some time under the consideration of leading and influential parties in Constantinople.

The Ottoman empire affords a wide scope for the operations of this company, as the following facts will demonstrate. Constantinople has a mixed population of Mussulmans, Europeans, Greeks, Armenians, &c., approach 1,000,000 souls; it contains a large number of palaces and private edifices. The Sultan alone has several immense palaces, and the Sublime Porte, where the Government affairs are carried on, forms of itself a small city. Coals are to be had in Turkey, and it is believed that English enterprise will work the native collieries more vigorously than hitherto. Calculations have been made as to the expense of the present mode of lighting with olive oil, and the directors are enabled to state that gas can be supplied at

a rate to render certain its general adoption. The capital is fixed at 100,000*l.* (with power to increase), in shares of 1*l.* each, to be fully paid up on allotment; but should the directors fail in obtaining the privileges, they expect, the capital will be returned, less the preliminary expenses, which shall not exceed 1*s.* 6*d.* per share. The very remunerative returns made by all gas companies need no comment, and this company appears to be an undertaking both legitimate and desirable.

MONSTER WROUGHT-IRON ORDNANCE.

I have read with great interest all the correspondence upon this subject, and also well considered the arguments in favour of monster guns and mortars made of wrought-iron. Long before Mr. Nasmyth produced the one which proved a failure, and convinced himself of the impossibility of their manufacture for war, I foretold their uselessness and insecurity. The practical men of the kingdom know Mr. Nasmyth as a first-class machinist; as a manufacturer of iron I never heard him spoken of, but I dare say he, like the Mersey Company, or others of the heavy forged iron houses, was in the hands of a foreman, to whom was entrusted the making of his large lump of iron, and I have no doubt but that his superintendent was quite as confident as Mr. Clay, of the Mersey Works, that the iron was sound, without flaws, and, in fact, solid throughout; this would be more and more strengthened when the boring went on, and no crack or seams appeared. This is all very well, but the "proof of the pudding is in the eating." The Mersey Company have made the mass of iron from which it is to be shaped a gun in the same way, in fact, the only way in which it is possible for the iron to be put together with any chance of success—viz., the iron is what forgemen call "built," or put together piece by piece, beginning with a little, and adding to the mass by putting on fresh slabs every heat, until enough has been finished, out of which a gun is to be made, by cutting off the superabundant outside, and boring the barrel out of the solid metal. I have had a great deal of experience in this branch of iron manufacture, and have paid particular attention to the piling, or putting together, large pieces of iron. I have long ago been fully persuaded of the insecurity of wrought-iron, where it has been necessary to keep it (in the course of manufacture) in a welding heat for so many days and nights; and this was the reason why I expressed so strong an opinion against the practicability of making monster wrought-iron mortars.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in noticing the failure of Mr. Nasmyth's gun, said—"We regret to learn that Mr. Nasmyth's wrought-iron gun has proved a complete failure, and this not on account of the mechanical difficulties which had to be encountered, formidable as they were, but from a most unexpected peculiarity in the material employed, when brought together in so large a mass as was necessary. It seems that wrought-iron, so tractable under all ordinary conditions of working, cannot be welded together in very large masses without undergoing a change in its molecular arrangement, exceedingly injurious to its tenacity. As we understand the explanation which we have received on this point, an immense mass of iron, like that which Mr. Nasmyth has welded together, continues so long in an incandescent and soft state, that a process analogous to crystallisation takes place within its substance, whereby the fibrous texture, from which it derives its tenacity, is destroyed, and it becomes even less capable than cast-iron of resisting the explosion of a heavy charge of gunpowder." All this may be said, and will I fear be said, of the monster gun of the Mersey Company. The opinion I expressed about Mr. Nasmyth's will do for all others of great size, and it is this—"The iron loses its fibre and tenacity from being burnt in the furnace; and I will defy any one to keep a piece of iron up to a welding heat for three, four, or five weeks without destroying its toughness, and producing a crystalline fracture." There is no argument, either for or against, which has not been brought forward, but the above is the only result which, I believe, will ever be attained by a continuance of the most expensive and unsatisfactory experiments. Common sense would tell practical men that you cannot weld slabs on a part of the huge mass, and prevent a great portion of the body, which is always exposed to the fire, from burning and wasting; and the waste alone, which is reduced back to cinder by the process, is about 30 per cent. I would advise the Mersey Company to prove their gun well before sending it off, for I remember the painful circumstances which attended the firing of the bow gun of the American frigate *Princeton*, and the deaths which took place when the gun on a gala day exploded. It was the largest gun of wrought-iron which had ever been made up to that time, and the Mersey Company made it and proved it. The present gun of their manufacture is the largest up to this time which has ever been made; but I hope it will be sufficiently proved to ensure its being safe. Let me beg of all who may be led to be present when the trial takes place, to get far enough out of the way, for I believe that it has not half the resisting power of cast-iron.

To conclude, I want to know what the benefits would be if the wrought-iron guns of monster calibre were proved to be successful? There are not four works in the United Kingdom which could make such guns as those on the eve of completion. I question much whether any other forge excepting the Mersey could make one so large; and they could not make more than five in a year, supposing they were all good, a thing quite past belief. The cost of this gun is about 3000*l.* (it must be as heavy as cast-iron, or its efficiency for a long range is destroyed, weight being necessary to operate in resisting the effect of the recoil). This cost is too great to trifle with, and all the experiments up to the present moment have proved how unsafe these guns are. I remember some splendid cast-iron guns being made in Staffordshire for the fortifications at Alexandria, and many tons heavier than the one spoken of above; their price was 1000*l.* each; they were most beautiful work. I am in no way connected with guns or Government, but am a maker of—

HAMMERED IRON.

THE IRON TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

The demand for pig-iron continues about the same; there is not much being sold, and the wrought manufacturers are using up their stocks of pig-iron before they come into the market. I do not expect there will be any large sales made before quarter-day, as there are not a few, and those of great weight too, who believe a reduction in prices not improbable. I do not think we shall have a reduction, and although mine pigs have fallen off in price since Christmas last, they are still too high to warrant any reduction upon wrought-iron. I cannot say that a full demand exists, but I do not hold that we should reduce prices in consequence of it: there are several reasons why a temporary check should be given to the trade, and we have plenty instances where at peculiar periods like the present reductions have been withstood, and prices have in consequence remained firm for several quarters afterwards. One reason for the check is patent to everybody—viz., the restrictions upon exporting several descriptions of iron to the north of Europe; another, is the cessation of Ordnance orders, for it is certain there are heavy stocks of shot, shell, guns, and mortars on hand, at least more than the immediate requirements of war; another is the rumour of a reduction in price, and this last is the most certain and extensive of the causes which have produced this temporary check. No sooner is there a talk aloft of prices coming down, than all the buyers hold orders back to the last moment of time, before they give them out for execution. In this course the season is most favourable; were it autumn, instead of spring, the buyers would be only too glad to send their orders in, if their exports were for the United States, or the St. Lawrence, whereas now, the object of a month is not of much importance, and the Liverpool houses have a liberal margin in time given to them by their correspondents in Canada and America. You will see, by the enclosed official return, how much the value of exports connected with iron fell off during the past year; but although the weight is not of much account, perhaps it now happened that the stocks of pig-iron in Scotland and Staffordshire were reduced so much, and at a time when the furnaces in those places were producing more pig-iron than they ever did. This shows the extent of the home trade for 1855. Exports ending Dec. 31, 1855, as compared with the year ending Jan. 5, 1855:—

	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
	Tons.	Tons.	Declared value.	Declared value.
Pig-iron	293,432	293,584	£1,244,853	£1,080,108
Bar, bolt, and rod	616,718	542,754	5,731,671	4,626,410
Wire	7,937	5,919	168,499	125,936
Cast-iron	69,348	69,861	727,429	659,632
Wrought of all sorts	138,445	167,483	3,120,381	2,395,626
	1,175,880	1,097,601	£10,928,823	£8,887,712

Upon the whole, I think it would be unwise to reduce the price of wrought-iron—in fact, labour, pigs, and coal must be lower before it is done. I told you some weeks ago that coal would be lower, and it is a little reduced in price in some places, and the supply is increased. The top measures of the Cannock Chase coal are too full of sulphur to be valu-

MEYERS, FULLER and CO., 51, THRAKENELEE STREET, LONDON, respectfully TENDER THEIR SERVICES IN TRANSACTING any BUSINESS, or obtaining any information, connected with MINING, BANKING, or RAILWAY SECURITIES; and any orders confided to their care will receive the best attention.

Office Hours from Ten till Five.

THE ACADIAN IRON COMPANY.

Registered provisionally.
And to be brought within the Limited Liability Act now before Parliament.
Capital £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit £3 per share.
With power to increase, by the issue of new shares.

JNO. SCOTT, Esq., 4, Hyde-park-street.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq., Grosvenor-place.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN—J. A. ROEBUCK, Esq., M.P. for Sheffield.
Col. BAZALGETTE, late Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia.
PHILIP P. BLYTH, Esq., Wimpole-street.
Sir JAMES R. CARMICHAEL, Bart., Oaklands, Kent.
JAMES CROWDY, Esq., late Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland.
MARK HUNTER, Esq., Stonebridge House, Tottenham.
THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Commercial-road, Fimlico.
THOMAS JESSOP, Esq. (Messrs. Jessop and Sons), Sheffield.
W. A. MATTHEWS, Esq. (Messrs. Thos. Turtan and Sons), Sheffield.
WILLIAM OWEN, Esq. (Messrs. Sandford and Owen), Rotterdam.
HENRY PAUL, Esq., Temple.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq. (Messrs. Scott, Bell and Co.), 2, Alderman's-walk.
NASSAU WM. SENIOR, Esq., 9, Hyde-park-gate.
E. M. SWEETLAND, Esq., 5, Alderman's-walk.
(With power to add to their number.)

AUDITORS—George H. Jay, Esq., Adelaide-place, London-bridge.
Alexander Battie, Esq., late H.E.L.C.S., Portchester-terrace.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hill and Reeves, 33, Throgmorton-street.

SECRETARY—Messrs. Price and Brown, 4, Change-alley.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—John V. N. Basalgette, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—5, ALDERMAN'S WALK, NEW BROAD STREET.

The provisional committee, referring to the prospectus already published, have now the satisfaction to announce that the authorities of the War Department, after a long series of trials and experiments, have declared the Nova Scotia iron to be the very best they have been able to discover for their purposes; and Her Majesty's Government have, consequently, contracted for a large supply for the use of the royal armaments. This fact, in addition to the greatly increasing demand on the part of the steel trade and the general public, renders it imperative upon the company to adopt the speediest measures to enlarge their means of production; and the committee, therefore, give notice that the share lists will be closed at an early day.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the Acadian Iron Company.

I request that you will allot me shares in the above company; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number, and pay the deposit and calls thereon, and execute the Deed when required.

Name in full.....
Reference.....
Occupation.....
Address.....

THE ACADIAN IRON COMPANY.

The Provisional Committee give notice, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after MONDAY NEXT, the 10th inst.
JOHN V. N. BASALGETTE, Sec.
5, Alderman's-walk, New Broad-street, March 8, 1856.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

Liability limited to the amount of shares subscribed for.
Capital £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each.—Deposit £1 per share.
A company is forming to work Wagstaffe and Perkins's valuable patent for extracting the various ores, and producing all the metals separately by a simple and effectual chemical process, at a small expense.
This process may be applied to every mine in the country with immense profit and little outlay. Mixed and poor ores, now almost worthless, may be rendered remunerative by this patent. Mining companies may obtain licenses; and chemists, metallurgists, and others, may test the process.
Every information may be obtained on reference to THOMAS LEE, Esq., solicitor, 26, Moorgate-street; or to J. H. CLEMENT, Esq., at the offices of the company, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, where applications for shares may be addressed, by letter.

THE TURKISH GAS COMPANY.

Provisionally Registered, pursuant to 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.
Capital £100,000 (with power to increase), in shares of £1 each, to be fully paid up on allotment.
(The holders of original shares will be entitled to a *pro rata* interest in all future extensions of capital.)

DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH BROWN, Esq., 10, Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, Director of the European Gas Company.
LEWIS CUBITT, Esq., 32, Bedford-square.
GEORGE BOWNESS CARL, Esq., Laurence Pountney-place.
CAPT. JAMES BARBER, 135, Leadenhall-street, Chairman of the Oriental Gas Co.
CHARLES FARQUHARSON, Esq., 28, Cheapside-place, Elder Brother of the Trinity House, Director of the Oriental Gas Company.
JOHN GEORGE HAMMACK, Esq., Boxlands, Surrey, Chairman of the Ratcliff Gas Company.
ROBERT HENTY, Esq., Kensworth, near Chichester.
BENJAMIN GEORGE KEUN, Esq. (Keun and Co., Constantinople; and Lavino, Keun, and Co., Smyrna).
(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London.
MANAGER IN CONSTANTINOPLE—Charles Keun, Esq. (Keun and Co., Constantinople).
AUDITORS—H. Mc L. Bickler, Esq., secretary to the European Gas Company; John Gill, Esq., secretary to the Ratcliff Gas Company.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—George Lowe, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., engineer-in-chief of the London Chartered Gas Company.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Kearney, Masterman, and Co., London.
BROKERS—Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill.

The effects of civilisation, which have spread far and wide from Europe to the remotest parts of the world, have not failed, in spite of ancient prejudices, to penetrate gradually the Turkish Empire; and it is not too much to say that a complete revolution in the manners and customs of Ottoman subjects is rapidly progressing, and that but a short time will elapse before Turkey and its population will enjoy the advantages of European institutions.

The project now submitted to the public has been for some time under the consideration of leading and influential parties in Constantinople. Turkey has hitherto been, and still is, deprived of many useful and even necessary provisions for the comfort and ornaments of its numerous cities, not excepting the capital itself. Foremost amongst its most urgent requirements must be placed the adoption of gas, now wholly unknown there; and it has been ascertained that the introduction of this admirable and economical mode of public and private lighting will be hailed as a boon by all classes of the population, from the lowest up to its high-minded and enlightened Sovereign, under whose immediate patronage it is proposed to place the present undertaking.

The Ottoman Empire affords a wide scope for the operations of this company, as the following facts will demonstrate:—Constantinople has a mixed population of Mussulmans, Europeans, Greeks, Armenians, &c., approaching a million of souls; it contains a large number of palaces and public edifices. The Sultan alone has several immense palaces, the Sublime Porte, where the Government affairs are carried on, forms of itself a small city; there are also extensive barracks, colleges, manufactories, cafés, theatres, club houses, and other places of public entertainment, several hundred mosques and bath houses, a large number of which, for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants, are kept open during the whole night, as the time most suitable for the enjoyment of that oriental luxury.

Steps have been taken to procure from the Sultan of Turkey a firm or concession, securing to this company, for a term of years, the exclusive privilege of supplying with gas all places within the sovereignty and dominions of the Turkish Empire.

Two of the directors, one having an intimate knowledge of the country, the other being practically acquainted with all the details in relation to the manufacture of, and lighting by, gas, have already left this country for Constantinople, with full powers to conclude the necessary arrangements.

Coals are to be had in Turkey, and it is believed that English enterprise will work the native collieries more vigorously than hitherto, but shipping employed extensively between the countries, especially in the grain trade, will always carry coal, in lieu of ballast, from England at a moderate rate.

The coke, tar, and other products arising from the manufacture of gas, are sure to meet with a ready market.

Calculations have been made as to the expense of the present mode of lighting with oil and gas, and the directors are enabled to state that gas can be supplied at a rate which will compare so favourably as to render certain its general adoption.

Power will be reserved to take advantage of the provisions of any law that has been or may be passed for limiting the liability of shareholders in joint-stock companies. The directors have every confidence that the privileges they are seeking will be granted exclusively to this company; but if from any cause they should deem it advisable to abstain from proceeding to carry out the objects of the company, the capital will be returned, less preliminary expenses, which shall not exceed 1s. 6d. per share. Application for shares to be made on or before the 10th inst., at the offices of Messrs. HILL, FAWCETT, and HILL, 29, Threadneedle-street.

ESGAIR MYNIN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, 113, Fenchurch-street, London, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving and adopting, or otherwise, the report of the directors and accounts of the company.
For appointing two directors, in the place of A. Bonnot, and E. L. Morgan, Esqrs., who retire from the direction of the company by rotation at this meeting; E. L. Morgan, Esq., being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
For the re-appointment, or otherwise, of S. L. Price, Esq., as auditor to the company, whose term of office expires at this meeting; and for the transaction of the general business of the company. By order, FREDK. ROBINSON, Sec.
113, Fenchurch-street, London, March 4, 1856.

WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.

At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company, held at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Monday, the 25th February, 1856, S. W. DUKES, Esq., in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—
That the accounts now presented, showing a balance of liabilities of £562 10s. 10d. at 31st January, 1856, be, and the same are hereby, approved of and adopted; and that a copy of the same be printed and circulated among the shareholders.
That a call of 1s. per share be, and is hereby, made upon the 25,000 shares of the company, payable on the 10th March, 1856.

That the following shareholders be, and are hereby, elected and declared to be the committee of management:—namely, S. W. DUKES, G. B. HARRISON, J. W. HUGHES, Robert Johnston, and Charles Martin. S. H. MURCHISON, Sec.
Shareholders who have not yet registered their shares, are requested to send in their scrip for that purpose to the office, as above, without delay.

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

MR. J. J. GUMMOE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 10th day of March next, at MINERAL COURT MINE, in the parish of St. Stephen, near St. Austell, the following MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—
An 18 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, with 2 fly-wheels, and 18 heads of stamps, complete; 2 boilers about 14 tons, drawing apparatus attached thereto, with about 30 fms. of 1½ in. flat rods, with pulleys and stands, complete.
4 ft. 10 in. pumps.
2 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.
1 10 ft. 8 in. pump.
1 6 ft. 8 in. pump.
1 8 ft. 8 in. pump.
1 9 ft. 8 in. pump.
4 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.
2 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.

A water-wheel, 14 ft. diameter, 3 ft. 6 in. breast, with 6 heads of stamps, complete; bobs; capstan and shears; horse-whim, with stands, complete; 40 fms. 3 in. capstan-chain; 60 fms. ½ in. chain; several racks; hand and round boulders; several tin kieve; a large tin chest, and dressing tools of every description; a large quantity of old and new timber; wood sheds; a lot of smiths and miners' tools; 2 smiths' bellows; 2 anvils; 1 vice; screw stock; beam, scales, and weights; launders and air-pipes; a quantity of new and old iron; a lot of miners and other chests; 2 carpenter benches; also, an excellent dist. and the account-house furniture, comprising a large settle, with feather-bed and bedding, a good chest of drawers, a large desk, table, chairs, &c. The sale will commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

For viewing, apply to the agent on the mine; and for further particulars, to the auctioneer, at his office.

Dated Imperial Life and Fire, and National Life Stock Insurance Offices, St. Austell, Feb. 27, 1856.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—TO IRONMASTERS, COAL MASTERS, AND OTHERS.

SALE OF VALUABLE COPYHOLD PROPERTY, WITH IMPORTANT COAL AND OTHER MINES.

WHITNELL'S END ESTATE, IN THE PARISH OF UPPER ARLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

MR. WILLIAM JONES is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth, on Monday, the 17th March, 1856, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, in one or other of the lots as may be agreed upon at the time of sale, subject to conditions then to be produced, all that important ESTATE, with the valuable COAL and OTHER MINES, containing by admeasurement 43 acres, or thereabouts, of good MEADOW, PASTURE, and ARABLE LAND, with substantial and convenient house and buildings erected thereon, together with an unlimited right to depasture of cattle in the Arley and Coldridge Woods (possession of which may be had on Lady Day next), situate at Whitnell's End, in the parish of Upper Arley, and county of Stafford, distant from Kidderminster four miles, Bridgnorth nine, Bewdley four, and Stourbridge seven.

Every opportunity is afforded for proving the mines, as shafts are already sunk on adjoining lands, at extreme points of the estate, at which considerable quantities of coal are now being raised, with unlimited demand.

The Severn Valley Railway, for which an Act has been obtained, passes near the estate; the River Severn also nearly adjoins, thus affording ready means of transit; and from its immediate connection with the mining districts, and the important towns of Kidderminster and Bewdley, where there is a great demand for coals at extreme high prices, render it an eligible investment for capital, rare to be met with.

Mrs. M. A. Pritchard, the proprietress, on the premises, will appoint a person to show the property.

Lithographed plans, with mining engineer's report, may be seen, and catalogues obtained, on the premises; at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London; the Midland Counties Herald office, Birmingham; Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton; George Hotel, Bewdley; Lion Hotel, Kidderminster; Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge; Smith's Hotel, Dudley; and the place of sale; and will be forwarded on application to Mr. BATHMAN, solicitor, Kidderminster; Mr. FRANCIS BRISCOE, mining engineer, Dawley, near Wellington, Salop; or Mr. WILLIAM JONES, auctioneer and surveyor, The Wyke Farm, Shifnal.

DEVON WEST BEAM MINE, ISLINGTON, DEVON.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

MR. E. SAWDY is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC COMPE-
TITION, on Tuesday, the 13th day of March, 1856, all the following MINING PLANT and MATERIALS, the DEVON WEST BEAM MINE, consisting of:—
ENGINE WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diameter, 4 ft. breast, with 12 head stamps attached; 10½ fms. of 11 in. pumps, with working-barrel, doorniece, and windbore, complete; 14½ fms. 10 in. pumps; 9 ft. 9 in. working-barrel; 6 ft. 10 in. doorniece; 92 fms. 2 in. flat rods, with pulleys and stands; 33 fms. 8 in. wood ditto, with caps, side plates, and bolts; 21 fms. 6 in. ditto, with side plates and bolts; shaft bob; balance bob; 2 travelling bobs; WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diameter, 1½ ft. breast, with stamps' axle attached; 6½ fms. 9 in. pumps; 9 ft. 8 in. working-barrel; 6 ft. 8 in. doorniece; 9½ fms. 10 in. pumps; 30 fms. of 14 fms. 1½ in. ditto; 3 ft. 10½ in. matching-piece; 3 buckets, strong, and rings; 23 fms. 3 in. launders; 14 fms. 4 in. air-pipes; capstan and shears; 100 fms. 3½ in. capstan-rod; 2 12 ft. cage horse-whims, nearly new, with shaft tackle and pulleys, complete; 100 fms. 3 in. whim-rod; 70 fms. 1½ in. chain; 140 fms. 1½ in. rope, nearly new; 15 fms. new tackle rope; 35 fms. ladders; 75 fms. divisions and easings; 20 fms. 4 ft. launders, with stands; large bell; 3 tram iron wagons; about 3 tons railroad iron; small water-wheel axle; about 1 ton of round and square new iron; about 1 cwt. of 50 pic moulds; a large quantity of new and old wrought and cast-iron of the most useful description; smiths' tools; 3 anvils, vice, iron horse; smiths and miners' tools; about 2 cwt. hoop iron; beam, scales, and weights; 3 dozen stamp grates; grindstone; hand wheel, and landing barrows; miners' chests; carpenter's bench; screwing stocks; whim and derick kibbles; about ½ cwt. white lead; lot of 3 in. nails; dressing tools; hatches; kieve and boulders; several yards of stout canvas; powder cans and pick bits; lot of old timber, boards, &c.; also, an excellent dial and stand; writing desks; tables, forms, and chairs; stores; grates; fenders and fire irons; and numerous other effects.

The above machinery and materials are in good working order, and well worth the attention of mine agents, ironfounders, and others, and may be viewed previous to the sale, by applying to the agent on the mine.

The sale will commence precisely at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
General Auction, Agency, Royal Farmer's Fire, Life, and Hail Insurance Offices, West-street, Ashburton, March 1, 1856.

WHITCHURCH, DEVON.

VALUABLE MINING SETT AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. WM. MONK, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at WHEEL SURPRISE, situate on Whitchurch Down, in the parish of Whitchurch, near Tavistock, Devon, on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th March, the SETT and the WATER-WHEEL, and MATERIALS of the said mine, comprising a WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. high and 4 ft. breast, with cast-iron ring, axle and sockets, saddles, brasses, bearings, and crank, complete:—

5 15 in. pumps.
1 14 in. working-barrel.
1 14 in. windbore.
1 13 in. elack doorniece (this lift has never been used).
1 13 in. pumps.
1 12 in. working-barrel.
1 12 in. windbore.
1 12 in. elack doorniece, with seating, complete.
1 13 in. 4 ft. matching.
5 11 in. pumps, and 1 11 in. matching.
1 10 in. working-barrel.
1 10 in. windbore.
1 10 in. elack doorniece, with seating, complete.
2 9 in. pumps.
2 20 fms. 2½ in. big, with sheaves, brasses, stays, &c.; 2 11 in. capstan-rod; 80 fms. long each; 14 fms. ½ in. chain; 50 fms. 2½ in. main iron rod; 83 fms. of bucket rods and chain; 32 fms. of 1½ in. main iron rod; 20 fms. of 7 in. wood rod; 2 whims, with oak axles, about 11 ft. cage; 2 6 in. whim ropes (about 80 fms. long each); 2 poppet heads, pulleys, stays, and wood roles; 13 18 in. rod pulleys and stands, 9 15 in. ditto; 3 water-barrels; several iron whim and winze kibbles; 80 fms. of ladders; 3 balance-bobs, with bishops heads, strapping plates, brasses, and bearings, complete; 1 loggerhead bob; 1 axle bob; 2 screw-sticks; taps and plates; 21 6 in. capstan plates; 30 fms. of 14 fms. 1½ in. ditto; 2 fms. 2 in. and 3 in. 6 in. wide; about 80 fms. of fine air-pipe; 2 36 in. smiths' bellows and frames; 2 anvils; 1 vice; 2 grindstones and frame; quantity of flat, round, and other iron; burs, bolts, and bars; setoffs, staples, and glands; a large pair of double and treble blocks; 3 flood hatches; 2 beams and scales; weights; Norway and other quarter timber and plank; quantity of casing and dividing timber; wood roof, &c.; carpenter's bench; miners and smiths' tools; wheel and handbarrows; miners' and other chests (safety); powder; grease; paper; measuring chain; laths, &c. with the rest of good and useful mining materials. Also, a quantity of account-house furniture.

The above machinery and materials are in good working order, and well worth the attention of mine agents, ironfounders, and others, and may be viewed previous to the sale, by applying to the agent on the mine.

The sale will commence precisely at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
General Auction, Agency, Royal Farmer's Fire, Life, and Hail Insurance Offices, West-street, Ashburton, March 1, 1856.

WATER-WHEELS AND STAMPS AXLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a FIRST-RAE WATER-WHEEL (by Whithy and Co., of Warrington), 40 ft. diameter, 6 ft. breast, buckets 12½ deep; all iron, except arms; cost when new upwards of £1000. The warehouse room being required, it would now be sold for £200. It is laying a short distance from Newton Quay, and the Railway Station. Also, TWO STAMPS' AXLES, 12 heads each, with framing, &c., complete; a 30 ft. WATER-WHEEL, nearly new, 3 ft. 6 in. breast, buckets 12½ deep; all iron, except arms; and a quantity of 3 in., 8 in., and 9 in. PUMPS. For particulars, address CHAS. and HY. WEBBER, ironfounders, &c., Newton Abbott, Devon.

WATER-WHEEL.—FOR SALE, in Ireland, near a railway and shipping port, a superior IRON WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diam., 4 ft. breast, with bearing blocks, brasses, &c., complete; adapted to the purposes of mining operations. The machine is in excellent working condition.—For price, &c., address "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.—Feb. 2, 1856.

LANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.—ON SALE, BY PRIVATE

TREATY, valuable MINING PLANT and MATERIALS, at the TYN-Y-FRION MINE, LANDUDNO, comprising powerful PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES, Pit-frame, Shears, Capstan, Whim, New and Old Round Ropes, Crushing Mill, excellent Cylindrical Steam Boilers, Wrought-Iron Edge rails, and other materials.

There is a good shipping-place within a few yards of the mine; and the Conway Station, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, is not more than four miles distant. Application to be made to Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Bodafon, Conway; or Mr. JOSEPH HOWELL, Hawarden Works, near Holywell.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.—TO LET, for such a term of years as may

be agreed upon, the HARESHAW FOUNDRY, situated at Hexham, Northumberland, containing extensive and convenient BUILDINGS, and a spacious YARD, together covering about 2 acres.

Placed in the centre of a large agricultural and mining district, exposed to very slender competition, and in close contiguity to the Border Counties Railway, now in course of formation, which will open out the finest field of iron in the United Kingdom, this foundry presents such opportunities for conducting an extensive and profitable business as are seldom to be met with.

It is within 300 yards of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, from which a branch into it could easily be made, and communication thus established with all parts of the kingdom. It is also convenient for shipping, being about midway between the coasts at this the narrowest part of the Island.

There are upon the premises an excellent STEAM-ENGINE, with boilers, CUPOLA, LARGE CRANE, BLAST, and OTHER MACHINERY and MATERIALS, which may be rented, or taken at a valuation.

The proprietor is willing to accept a moderate rent, and to give considerable facilities, if required.—Application must be made to the Hareshaw Foundry, Hexham, Northumberland.—Feb. 27, 1856.

THE LEASE OF A COLLIERY.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, BY

PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 21 years' LEASE OF ROYALTY, comprising about 300 acres, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The shaft is already sunk down to the Beaumont Seam; and the various intermediate seams, consisting of the Yard Coal Seam, the Low Main Seam, &c., remain unworked, and are known to be a very excellent house, and a very superior gas coal. The colliery is in full working condition, and may be commenced without any immediate outlay. The present proprietor would not object to negotiate for partners for carrying on the above colliery.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. COOPER, colliery viewer, Tyneside-terrace, Scotswood-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

IRONWORKS IN CUMBERLAND TO BE DISPOSED OF.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET.
1. THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF THE LEASE OF THE SEATON IRONWORKS, at Worthington, Cumberland, comprising about 14 acres of land, held under a lease, at a nominal rent, having six years to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blowing engine and hot-blast apparatus; forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and boiler plates; and a TIN-PLATE WORK, capable of producing 400 to 500 boxes per week. Also, eleven workmen's houses, and two excellent managers' houses, with large and productive gardens. These works have the advantage of both steam and water-power, and the whole is most eligibly situated close to a railway, a branch of which goes into the works, and with every facility for the cheap supply of argillaceous ironstone, coal, and hematite iron ore. The above is in excellent condition, and may be immediately put to work at a very small expense, the engines and machinery being all nearly quite new.

2. Also, together, or separately, a FREEHOLD FORGE and ROLLING MILL, in the immediate neighbourhood of the above, situated close to the Worthington Railway Station, and called the DERWENT IRONWORKS, consisting of a complete set of rolls for puddled and finished iron, shinglers, hammers, shears, &c., worked by a steam-engine, and capable of producing 50 to 70 tons of bars weekly.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. W. BRAD and Co., iron merchants, London, or Glasgow; Messrs. McEWAN and AULD, accountants, Glasgow; or to PATRICK CAMERON, Esq., Whitehaven.

3. Also, a SET containing a COPPER LOBE of great promise. Has been wrought to a small extent, and several tons of rich ore have been raised, and now to be seen at the surface.

The above properties are situated in some of the best localities in the principality, and possess facilities rarely to be met with.—Every particular will be given, with plans and reports, by addressing to "A. B.," Post-office, Carnarvon, North Wales.

THOMAS CRAVEN AND SON, ENGINEERS AND TOOL

MAKERS, respectfully call the attention of railway companies, engineers, shipbuilders, and others, to their complete STOCK of MECHANICAL TOOLS, NOW ON HAND, comprising powerful Lathes, Planing and Shaping Machines, Drilling and Boring Machines, &c. Also, Vertical and Horizontal High-pressure Steam-Engines, from 4 to 20-horse power, in stock and in the course of erection; and all sizes of Donkey Engines, for pumping and supplying large boilers with water.

Circulars, drawings, and specifications, may be had by addressing to the offices and warehouse, 33, Lower King-st., Manchester; Works at Collyhurst, near Manchester.

TO SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.—ON SALE, ONE

NEW STRONG SELF-ACTING PLANING MACHINE, will plane 16 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 4 ft. high, complete in all its parts. ONE NEW POWERFUL SLIDING and SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, bed 20 ft. long, headstocks 14 in. to centre, screw whole length of bed, complete, with change wheels, &c.—For particulars and prices, address to 33, Lower King-street, Manchester.

TO BRICKMAKERS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND

OTHERS.—REVOLVING BRICK and TILE PRESSING MACHINE.—We wish to draw the attention of the above parties to the NEWLY PATENTED PRESSING MACHINE, for all kinds of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL BRICKS, TILES, QUARRIES, &c. The simplicity and durability of the above machine far exceed any now in use; one man and two boys will, with ease, press and carry away 600 bricks or quarries of a superior quality per hour, with much less labour to the workmen, also reducing the cost of manufacturing 50 per cent. less than the machines previously made.—For particulars and drawings, address to THOMAS CRAVEN and SON, 33, Lower King-street, Manchester.

COLLIERY IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—

A VERY ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY is now open for two Gentlemen, each with a capital of £3000, to JOIN the Advertiser in a COLLIERY, in full and profitable work. The same is well situated on two lines of rail, having excellent outlets for any quantity that can be raised; the quality of the coal is first-rate, and is in great demand. Views of extension, and other satisfactory reasons, can be given for the present requirement.—Applications, with real name and address, will be promptly attended to by Messrs. HEWITT and ALLOTT, accountants, valuers, and commercial referees, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, Central Chambers, Sheffield.

HELVELLYN LEAD MINE, CUMBERLAND.—

OPPORTUNITY presents itself to any gentleman of moderate capital obtaining a SHARE, or SHARE, in a very valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, leased for 21 years, situate in the heart of the best mining district in Keswick. A level has been extended for many fathoms on the lode, in the bottom of which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and a few tons of ore on the surface broken therefrom. Another shallow adit level has recently been opened, and is now in work, and only a few fathoms back from where there is a good mine. At the surface, the ore has a good assay for silver. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, and extensive mining operations.

To inspect, and for further particulars, application to be made to Mr. JOHN MUSS, agent, Matfield, or to Mr. JOHN HANSON, chemist, Penrith.

Nytheburn, Feb. 18, 1856.

LEAD AND BARYTES MINE.—TO CAPITALISTS.—ONE

THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED.—A PARTY, who has a lease of a valuable lead and barytes mine, wishes a PARTNER with £1000, further to prosecute the works. The mine is situated close to good turnpike roads, and within six miles of mining works. If wished, 30 per cent. profit will be guaranteed. This is an opportunity seldom met with.—The fullest particulars, and every information, will be given to communications addressed "F. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

SEVERN LEAD MINES.—Mr. LEREW begs to notify that the

MINING SHARES, advertised for sale, by auction, on the 26th February last, were NOT DISPOSED OF, and that he is instructed to PROCURE a PURCHASER for the same by PRIVATE TREATY.

Auction Office, 2, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, near the Euston Station.

GERNKIN MINE.—FOR SALE, ONE (128th) SHARE in this

MINE, adjoining Wheel Hender (on the same lode), and in the immediate neighbourhood of Rosewarne United. There is a 40 in. steam-engine on the mine, and the first sale of 24 tons of copper ore took place this week. The deepest level is 42 fms., but the shaft is down to the 52, where another level is just about to be commenced, and is expected soon to be under the ore ground found above.—Address, stating price offered, "F. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WHEEL SUSAN, SITHNEY, CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent 30-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with one boiler about 8 tons, 24 head stamps, two fly-wheels, &c., complete, and in first-rate condition, together with all the woodwork of engine-house and boiler-house, &c.—Application to be made to Mr. FRAS. DANIELL, Camborne; Mr. JOHN BUCKING, auctioneer, Burncoose, Redruth; or Mr. H. V. NEWTON, auctioneer, printer, &c., Camborne.

LEAD WORKS.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, a large MANUFACTORY

FACTORY in BIRMINGHAM, now in full operation, consisting of a white-lead works, capable of making 25 tons per week, with grinding and paint stones, complete, by Fairburn; a composition and lead pipe mill, by Eaton; a rolling-mill, by Bush, 5 ft. 6

CORNWALL.—IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—W. RADMORE begs to acquaint parties frequenting the county of Cornwall that the ROYAL MAILS AND COACHES, plying through Cornwall, NOW LEAVE the GLOBE HOTEL, BEDFORD STREET, where places only can be secured, and all information required obtained.

RADMORE, DUNN, OLIVER, WARD, PEARCE, } Proprietors.
TELEGRAPH, PENFOLD, AND CO., }
Royal Mail and General Coach Office, Globe Hotel, Plymouth.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c.—VIA EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS for the MIDDELBOROUGH, EGYPT, ALEX, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month. For further particulars, apply at the company's office, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

INVENTORS who purpose to CONTRIBUTE MODELS or SPECIMENS to the SOCIETY OF ARTS' ANNUAL COLLECTION of INVENTIONS should COMMUNICATE with the secretary without delay, as the Exhibition will be opened at the Society's House, John-street, Adelphi, on Easter Monday, the 24th March.

IMPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.—Several portions of the IRONSTONE and IRON ORES on the MULGRAVE ESTATE, near Whitby, belonging to the Marquis of Normanby, are still untaken, and may NOW BE TAKEN at an advantageous time. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliffs facing the German Ocean, is from 8 to 15 ft. in thickness, and is allowed by competent authority to be much the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 16 miles (by sea) of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesbrough—both the above places now becoming celebrated for the manufacture of iron. The seam will be divided so as to suit companies; and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. KERR, at Lythe Hall Office, near Whitby; or of Messrs. LEXAN and Co., 51, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.—Lythe Hall, Dec. 11, 1855.

IMPROVED BLAST ENGINES.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SMELTERS OF IRON, &c.—R. and J. COUPE have much pleasure in informing iron smelters and others, that they are now prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of their IMPROVED HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE BLAST ENGINES, which they are enabled to manufacture at little more than one-half the cost of high-pressure blowing machinery, and considerably under half the cost of those where condensing engines are employed. Engines to supply from 200 feet to 15,000 feet of air per minute. R. and J. COUPE respectfully request that parties requiring will state the diameter of blowing cylinder they require, and the pressure of blast; also, the pressure of steam for steam cylinder.—Apply to R. and J. COUPE, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

ANTI-EXPLOSIVE BOILERS, BY DUNN, HATTERSLEY, AND CO., WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.—The more important of the numerous advantages possessed by DUNN'S PATENT DUPLICATE RETORT IRON BOILERS, are their EXCEEDING STRENGTH and SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION, enabling the manufacturers to make them at a LOW PRICE. Being made in parts, all of which are duplicates, any portion can be readily replaced at any time, or the whole may be enlarged with the utmost facility, by placing more cylinders side by side, joining the whole into a continuous corrugated flat-bottomed boiler.

This important point in their construction entirely OBVIATES the DANGER of EXPLOSION (from being tended by unskilful men), as damage done to one portion cannot affect the others, or destroy the whole.

Every part is SEVERELY TESTED before leaving the manufactory, and warranted. These boilers are ECONOMICAL in use, their large heating surface giving the greatest effect with the smallest amount of fuel. Their roomy furnaces admit of the consumption of the cheaper and more bulky kinds of fuel, such as brushwood, sawdust, small coals, peat, refuse of resin, pitch, grass, cane refuse, &c. They are adapted to any kind of smoke burners, and their clear circulation of water prevents scaling or clogging with dirt.

By a slight difference in the arrangement of the parts, they can be made SUITABLE for LAND, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES; for use in sugar refining, tallow rendering, extracting palm, fish, and other oils; or the saccharine matter from beet-root, cane, &c., and every other use to which boilers are applied.

Being, as before stated, manufactured in parts, each of which will not exceed in weight 2 cwt. to 3 cwt. (as the case may require), they possess great facilities for transport by water or land, particularly in the interior of mountainous districts, where roads have not been established.

These boilers have been well tested in the manufacturing and mining districts of England, and have been most highly approved for both home and foreign use by the most eminent engineers. LICENSES are GRANTED to manufacture these boilers.

For prices, further particulars, or any information, apply to the patentees, Messrs. DUNN and Co., Windsor Bridge Ironworks, near Manchester.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, from 3 to 70-horse power; and TURN-TABLES, from 10 ft. to 40 ft. diameter; always in a forward state of manufacture, to ensure quick deliveries. Every description of RAILWAY PLANT supplied at the shortest notice.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

DR. URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES; containing a clear Exposition of their Principles and Practice. The Fourth Edition, much enlarged and corrected throughout.

These volumes of Dr. Ure's consist chiefly of original and exact treatises, written with so much accuracy and care, that they may be universally resorted to as authoritative, as indeed the former editions have been, as well by artists and manufacturers, as by British and foreign scientific writers. The author has throughout the entire work kept most seriously before his mind the one object of promoting the best and most economical developments of the arts and manufactures, and has produced a work which altogether surpasses every other of its kind with which we are acquainted.—Mechanics' Magazine.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

FOURTH EDITION. Just published, in crown 8vo., boards, pp. 400, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF INVESTMENT. By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S., &c.

FOURTH EDITION, with an APPENDIX, giving a REVIEW of the PROGRESS of BRITISH MINES, and the dividends paid, during the year 1855, with their PRESENT POSITION and PROSPECTS, &c. This edition contains full particulars of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in England and Wales.

Copies may be obtained at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; or at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MR. MURCHISON'S new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—Mining Journal.

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To those who wish to invest capital in British mines, this work is of the first importance.—Welshman.

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Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—Warwick Advertiser.

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THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1855. THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

Showing the position and prospects of nearly 250 mines.

By JOSEPH YELLOLY WATSON, F.G.S.

We commend this review to the careful perusal of our readers.—Mining Journal.

Edinburgh: Wilson, publisher, 11, Royal Exchange; also, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, in One Volume, demy 8vo., 110 pages, Illustrated by Twenty-two Maps, Diagrams, &c.

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